

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

PAST AND PRESENT.

TO refer to the past, for the purpose of comparison with the present, generally ends in painting the first better than it was, and the last worse than it is; because we have lost sight of old evils we suppose they did not exist, while the defects of an existing system are constantly brought under our eyes; there is all the difference in the world between things become matter of History and events that make up our daily experience; and it is a matter for wonder that, if extinct institutions had so much in them that was good, the world should have agreed so generally in getting rid of them. It is marvellous, indeed, to reflect on how that world is governed; the worst systems and most incapable men always contrive to be uppermost; the right men and the best laws are ever sought in the past—or the future. We have had them, but they are gone: by great exertions, we shall find them again; but how are we getting on in the meantime with everything bad, rotten, mismanaged, incapable? To take an instance or two from our own

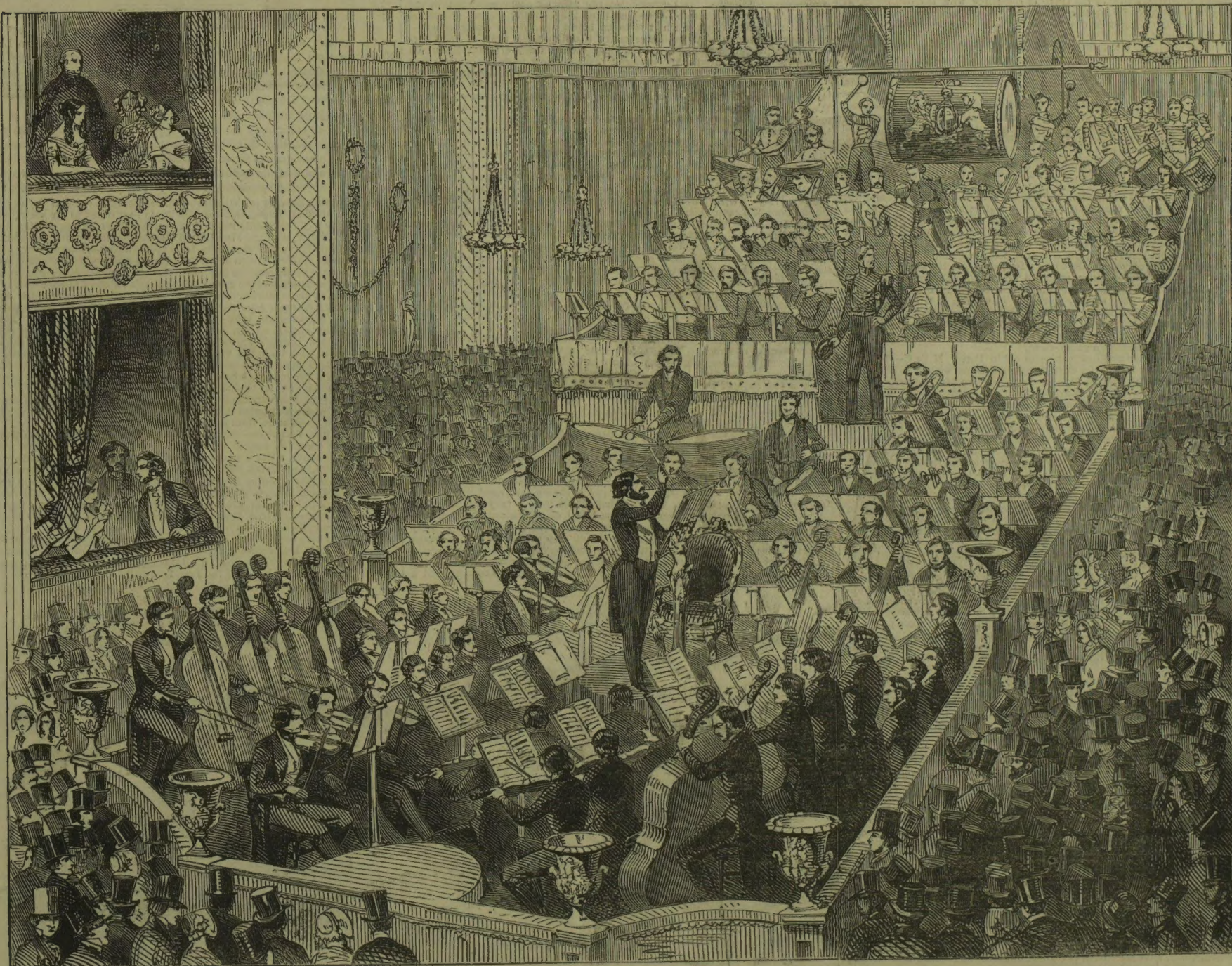
time; Sir Robert Peel was the first man of a great and powerful party; he "built it up," led it, advised it, spoke for it, acted for it, was, in short, the party in himself, and through him it ruled the Empire, and shared the prizes of power—generalships, governorships, livings, bishoprics, seats on the judicial bench; yet, now we are told, and in bitter earnest too, that, all this while, the Leader of this host was really a very inferior sort of man, a kind of middle-class intellect; his oratory common-place—of a superior kind, indeed, but only common-place still; as for his knowledge of men and things, he was blind, misled, cajoled by Cobden; altogether, one wonders, according to the present estimate, how such a man could have made himself influential in a parish vestry, much less in one of the greatest States in the world. Lord John Russell now rules in his stead; what is the estimate of him? Again, according to a great mass of opinion, we have fallen under the sway of a Statesman as unfit for his task as his predecessor. We could fill a whole Number of our Journal with the condemnation that has been poured forth on the Premier, from the Irish journals alone, within the last week. Weak, timid, "unequal to the crisis," hard-hearted, callous to the cries of the people—there is not one fault or failing a Ruler can exhibit, that is not being at the present time exhibited by Lord John Russell, according to these authorities; and yet events, and the voice of Parliament, have given the Realm to his keeping! Again, then, are we

under the singular necessity of having our public affairs directed by one wholly unqualified for the duty. Men talk of Pitt and Peel, and make invidious comparisons; in Ireland, Peel is, at this moment, to use a sporting term, the favourite: to be rightly estimated, Statesmen should die, or at least go out of office; they then exhibit

The virtues that possession would not show us,
While they were ours.

And as it is with men, so it is with institutions; defects are inherent to all human things; but we forget those that existed at a former time, and are alive only to what we see in operation. It is right that it should be so: to deal actively with the business of daily life is the "prime wisdom," according to Milton. But it is a fault so far to forget the past as to praise it without measure, to hold it up in all things as an example to follow, to regret every departure from it as a change for the worse, to paint it all *couleur de rose*, and to dip the pencil, when we come to the present, in nothing but tints of darkness and gloom.

Something of this error has been committed by those who without qualification denounce the New Poor-Law System: it was made too rigid and unyielding, with too great a uniformity in its regulations, for a population so varied in its conditions as that of England; and in carrying out this uniform system much needless hardship has been occasioned. This must be admitted; but the



JULIEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA AND FOUR MILITARY BANDS, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 298.)

cases of abuse, and oppression, and cruelty, that have been brought to light, are instances of gross mismanagement and neglect, which may occur under any system; and we are convinced that under the old Workhouse régime they occurred much more frequently. In the worst cases that have recently occurred—like Andover, for instance—the most unflinching defenders of the offending parties have been the local Boards, composed of men who ought to have known minutely the characters of those they employed.

The spirit of avarice, and what is called "grinding the poor," often flourishes in a local Board, even in such a centre of publicity as the Metropolis; it is with the local authorities, elected by the people, that it rests to suppress these abuses; yet they not unfrequently become the champions of those who perpetrate them! The conduct of some Boards of Guardians in this respect has been incomprehensible; but for this, the ratepayers have the remedy in their own hands, if they choose to exercise it.

Without going into the question of the policy of making all relief conditional on entering the workhouse, which we think a very doubtful one, and now in many cases abandoned as impossible to carry out, yet with respect to the condition of the poor when they have become inmates of the Union House, it will bear comparison in any respect with their state under the old Workhouse system—always provided the Guardians do their duty. If the country could go back for a single month to the old plan, with our present power of exposing its evils, there would be one cry of indignation and disgust throughout the land, to which the Andover tempest would seem a trifle. Cases of neglect, peculation, and cruelty would multiply with frightful rapidity upon us; and as to accommodation, the dirt, indecency, and disorder of the old Workhouses can scarcely be exaggerated. In cities and large towns, the size and arrangement of the Unions had been to some extent anticipated; but in the rural districts and remote places, the Parish Workhouse was generally a wretched den, seldom built for the purpose it was applied to, and used to lodge human beings because it was fit for nothing else. In the first escape from the old system there was too great a disposition to build the new houses with a suspicious resemblance to gaols and places of punishment, which a refuge

For lazars and old age,
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

should not be; but the tendency to soften the working of the Law rapidly extending, has bettered its architecture also. If the moral care of the poor within these edifices should be equal to their material arrangement, of which the reader may judge from our present number, the old system, in this department at least, would bring no improvement, if revived.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

There has just occurred another "Journée des Dupes." But it has been very unlike that under Louis XIII., when the whole Court summoned to witness the disgrace and departure of Cardinal Richelieu, he remained to know his enemies, to be their scourge, and wreak his vengeance at leisure, whether through humiliations or by the axe. I allude to the grand dinner just given by the King, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the present Ministry—on which occasion, M. Guizot and his friends had reckoned (as the proverb says, "without their host") that he would receive the Royal intimation of his being raised to the Presidency of the Council, and of that Ministry of which he has long been the dictator. The event had been long predicted, and then announced semi-officially on all sides; and, whether the position of the Minister, or the complete secession of the present President of Council, was considered, it was thought to be certain. The silence that ensued has appeared ominous; and now it is known that even his ductile colleagues are opposed to him, and that the Minister of the Interior, the true descendant of Tanneguy Duchatel, who slew the Duke of Burgundy with his battle-axe, at the parley on the Bridge of Montreuil, has long been impatient of M. Guizot's sway, and is heartily inclined to dispose of his leader by a similar blow of the moral sledge-hammer.

On the other hand, M. Molé, both the Nestor and the Ulysses of French politicians, whom I have seen within these few days looking like a giant refreshed, is snuffing up once more the breeze of approaching office, as eagerly as war-horses do those which bear the sounds of a coming fight. At his beautiful seat near Luzarches, Champatreux, he daily assembles new knots of politicians, who compare notes and devise plans without fear of eavesdroppers. The visits of the most influential statesmen have followed closely and continuously, up to this moment, that of Lord and Lady Normanby, which excited so much sensation. As Champatreux is on the road from Calais to Paris, M. Molé, hospitably and slyly, intercepts the most noted travellers on their way. I have seen, within a few days, a note from his hand, adroitly urging upon a personage well known for his diplomatic acuteness as well as his rank, that, on his way to Paris, he could not pass so near without resting himself a few hours at Champatreux. Amongst those thus intercepted was Lord Brougham. The English leaders are most sought after. Notwithstanding all their vapouring, Statesmen and Ministers, as well as the Princes and the King, look towards England for those alliances from which alone enduring power can be derived. Of the distress of his Majesty and M. Guizot at having so completely alienated England, I have myself had recent proofs. The union of England and France, two constitutional countries, is alone possible. At this moment Russia only coquettes with France, and the other powers recoil.

Balzac has conceived the singular notion of republishing his novels under the name of "La Comédie Humaine"—the Human Comedy. This comedy is a very long one, amounting to near seventy volumes. How little it is entitled to so facetious a name every one must know who has read these immoral works, in which bad passions are shown crudely and grossly transparent through the being of imagined personages, and of which some of the heroes are the most detestable of men—one being no less than a galley-slave.

One of the most singular bets has just come off in Paris. M. de C—, a gay and well-known member of society, thirteen months since was in a desperate state of health. One of his friends, Mr. S., coming to see him, advised him to settle his affairs for a trip to that bourne where you need carry no baggage, whilst you should set everything in order at home before you set out. M. de C—, very much nettled at this sounding of his funeral knell, assured his visitor he had no intention whatsoever to die, and proposed to make a bet that he would outlive the year. The bet was accepted, the friend deposited 10,000 francs at a banker's, to answer the possible demand, whilst M. de C— made a codicil to his will by which he gave to his friend 10,000 francs, provided he died within the year. Thirteen months have now elapsed; M. de C— is in an exceedingly bad state of health, but he is not dead, and is better now than when he first made the bet. Of course, an epicurean repast and due carousals have celebrated the result.

Three noted characters of the Empire and Restoration have departed this world within a fortnight—Ouvrard, Marshal Bourmont, and Admiral Duperré. A new edition of the "Mémoires" of the first is about to be published, when facts will be stated which were suppressed at the time when you gave an account of his life. That most curious circumstances will come out there is no doubt; for within fifty years he saw everything and knew everybody. Ouvrard was as intimate with the Duke of Wellington to the last, as he was formerly with Louis XVIII., and once with Napoleon and Madame Tallien; and he possessed uncounted millions at a time when every thing was to be bought in France, not excepting justice, and a man's honour, and a woman's integrity, however exalted their rank. Napoleon—whose principle it was that all those who made profits on contracts to the State, were thieves, were compressible commodities themselves, amenable to arbitrary military law—one day sent sixteen men to fetch away the boxes of ingots and dollars Ouvrard kept by him. From that day Ouvrard has never accumulated money; he made fortunes and immediately spent them; keeping up, whilst in prison, as great a state and epicurean luxury, as if he were another Lorenzo de Medici in his Palace at Florence. In his latter years, having married his daughter, with an immense fortune, to one of the noblest personages in France, and given to his son the finest vintage in the world, the Clos de Vougeot of Burgundy, he flitted from place to place, revolving in his mind all the new commercial resources and speculations of his day, and visiting his old friends and patrons—almost his last hours being spent at the Earl of Lonsdale's, and at Strathfieldsaye with the Duke of Wellington, who delighted in the recital of his misadventures. As to Marshal Bourmont, he was never highly esteemed; such is the military feeling, even amongst civilians, that a General Officer who waits until the hour of battle to leave his command, and go over to the adverse side, as he did at Waterloo, however good the cause he embraces, must forfeit confidence and respect. For a celebrated officer, who had been made a General, whilst covered with blood, on the field of a well-fought battle, by Napoleon himself, and who had been made a Marshal of France for the Conquest of Algiers, he was the most insignificant personage to look at, and his voice and manner were as puny as himself. I remember playing a succession of games at whist with him for a whole evening, in company with Charles the Tenth's Minister, Baron d'Haussez, and an English gentleman; and the whole time, the latter and myself were mistaking him for a little Abbe. He has bequeathed to France, in the shape of the Conquest of Algiers, an immense cemetery, where everything valuable of the mother country is buried—blood and money; and the morals of the Army utterly corrupted, until the young men who have been dragged from the plough by the Military Conscription, return to their fathers' homestead, after their term of service, to uproot and demolish all they touch.

FINIS.

It would seem from the latest Paris papers, that some consequence is attached to the question whether Parliament is or is not to meet at an earlier period than usual. The excitement about the Montpensier marriage is abated, and the affairs

of Mexico appear to create the chief interest of the politicians of the capital. The King of the Belgians has left Paris for Belgium.

The Paris papers mention that when the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier were at Bayonne, on their way to Paris, a grand ball was given by the town at the theatre, the pit of which was boarded over, and formed with the stage a most splendid saloon; it was lighted up with a profusion of chandeliers, and the flags of France and Spain hung together in loving fellowship.

At nine o'clock the Duke de Montpensier and his youthful bride entered the ball-room, accompanied by a numerous and brilliant suite, among whom were the Duke de Ahumada, grandee of Spain, M. de Arana, Introducer of Ambassadors at Madrid; Martinez de la Rosa, Spanish Ambassador at Paris; General Urbistondo, Captain-General of the Basque Provinces; General Barnetchea, Captain-General of Guipuzcoa; the Ladies of Honour, and the various eminent persons connected with the Government at Bayonne. The whole of the boxes and galleries were filled with elegantly-attired ladies, whilst those who intended to dance formed a double circle round the saloon. The Infanta has a dark colourless complexion, and seems by no means in robust health. She was dressed in white satin, covered with *tulle illusion*, looped up on each side with long bows of white satin ribbon, having a large diamond in the midst of each bow; she had four elegant bunches of flowers *en tablier* down the front of her dress, and a wreath of similar flowers in her hair; the sleeves were also looped up with white satin ribbon bows. She wore a profusion of diamonds on her head, neck, and arms, and had a sort of epanlette of diamonds on each shoulder. The effect on the whole was extremely elegant. She seemed to enter with much pleasure into the amusements of the gay scene, and danced no less than seven quadrilles. Her first partner was the Mayor of Bayonne, M. Belasque, and she afterwards honoured with her hand several Spaniards and Frenchmen of eminence. The Duke de Montpensier wore his General's uniform, with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He had round his neck the beautiful diamond collar of the Golden Fleece presented to him by the Queen of Spain, and wore the sword of Ferdinand VII., which was also a gift from his august sister-in-law. He danced several quadrilles. The Duke and Duchess retired at eleven o'clock, but the ball was kept up till six o'clock next morning.

Accounts have been received of the death of Marshal Bourmont, at his château, in Anjou. The Marshal, who was seventy-three years of age, was surrounded by his family at the moment of his decease.

The *Journal des Débats* states that on Thursday (last week), being the sixth anniversary of the formation of the present Ministry, the King gave a grand dinner at St. Cloud, at which all the Ministers attended.

The *Epique* newspaper, which was started in Paris about a year since, on the joint-stock and half-price principle, after spending the whole of its capital in twelve short months, and having attained a circulation of 12,000, was sold on Saturday last as bankrupt property. The nominal purchaser is M. Prosper Deville, the proprietor of *Le Droit*, an offshoot of the *Presse*; but the real purchaser is believed to be M. Emile Girardin, the proprietor of the *Presse*. The purchase price was £8100 sterling.

The rumoured changes in the Ministry are this week contradicted. Upon this subject, the *Constitutionnel* says:—"We announced a few days back, as possible, certain changes in the Ministry. On one point we were in error. It appears that the retirement of M. Lacave-Laplagne and the entry of M. Hippolyte Passy into the Ministry have not been thought of, but the resignation of Marshal Soult, and the accession of M. Guizot to the Presidency of the Council, were points decided on. This news is, however, no longer certain, as the Ministry appears to have postponed all idea of change, and particularly as regards M. Guizot."

The Paris papers are again filled with melancholy details respecting the floods in the South of France; but we are glad to find that the Loire is beginning to return to its natural level, throughout the whole of its course. At Nantes, there has been a sensible fall. We learn by the journals of the Haute Loire, that the floods there were caused by a tremendous storm which burst in the valley of the Puy and the Velay, where the damage done is as considerable as on the banks of the two rivers. All communication between the different districts of the department are cut off, and the cross roads in each are impassable. The inundation is not known to have caused any loss of human life in the arrondissement of the Puy, but those of Yssingheaux and Brionne have paid a heavy tribute. At Langeac, three men, two of them fathers of families, perished in endeavouring to save six persons surrounded by the waters, and who had passed a whole night in trees suspended above the abyss. A sergeant of that place, while clearing the bridge, which was shaken and on the point of being carried away, was struck so severely on the head by a splinter of wood, that his life is despaired of. At Tence, a man was drowned in attempting to save a piece of timber brought down by the torrent. At Lavoute, the Allier carried away several houses, two of which belonged to the Baroness Romeuf, who, with her children, her uncle, the Abbe Romeuf, and her servants, were obliged to make their escape out of an upper window by means of a ladder. The roads in the department of the Loire, says a letter from Lyons, are re-established. At Roanne, a bridge of boats has been constructed. At Feurs and Montrond, the bridges are clear. At Andrezieux, the Loire is passed in a boat. In the Bourbonnais, the traffic to Nevers is carried through Decize. Official documents declare that the loss at Roanne alone of houses carried away by the late inundations, amounts to 200, and this number is being daily augmented. Not less than 2000 persons are without food or raiment; and to this amount must be added 60 families belonging to the neighbouring communes. A letter from Cosne, dated the 24th ult., and published in the *Province*, a journal of Moulins (Allier), contains the following picture of horrors not before mentioned, but which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated:—"We have acquired the lamentable certainty that the small town of Saint Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, has been entirely engulfed, and that the whole population have perished! This horrible news, which was first circulated on the 21st, is this day confirmed by a letter from the President of the Tribunal at Gien, which states that the banks are covered with dead bodies. The inhabitants, surprised in their beds, were unable to find any means of escape. The banks being broken down left in the body of the river at the back of the town, so that these unfortunate beings were completely surrounded by a torrent, which every minute narrowed its inner circle, and at last completely covered them." The little commune of Epercieu-St.-Paul, near Feurs, has lost 42 houses out of 91. Upwards of 40 important domains have been ravaged between Montrond and Feurs, on the banks of the Loire. At Vanchette all the inhabitants of the low grounds were forced to fly, and scarcely had they escaped when their houses were inundated. The water was in general three feet higher than in November, 1790. We learn from Pertuis (Vaucluse) that the floods have forced the Durance out of its course, and its waters, driven back by the works at the canal of Marseilles, have formed a new bed on the side of the department of the Rhone. In consequence of the late heavy rain, a large building in course of construction at Marseilles, in the Rue St. Jacques, suddenly fell to the ground on the 28th ult., and buried under its ruins three workmen. Every effort was made on the instant to extricate them from their dreadful position, but ineffectually; as, when reached, they were all dead. Their Majesties and the Royal family have just placed at the disposal of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture a sum of 120,000 francs, for the use of the sufferers by the inundation, independently of the private succours from the King and the Princes and Princesses, in such of their domains as have suffered by the inundations.

Admiral Duperré, one of the most distinguished officers of the French navy, died on Monday morning, at Paris, of a disease of the spleen, from which he had been suffering for some years. He was born at La Rochelle, in 1775, and consequently was in his 72nd year. It is a coincidence worth noting that he died within a few days of the same time as Marshal Bourmont, whom he joined in making the conquest of Algiers. He was more than once Minister of the Marine.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter gives an account of an incident which a few days ago happened to Alexandre Dumas, and had nearly led to a tragical result. It will no doubt furnish the novelist with a subject for a startling romance, or at least for a *feuilleton*. It appears that M. Dumas, who, with his father and a party of friends, eight altogether, went to visit Toledo and Aranjuez, on their way to Andalusia, had a near escape from being robbed, and probably murdered, on the road from Toledo to Aranjuez. The party had left Toledo (where they had been imprudent enough to show that they had a good deal of gold about them) late in the day for Aranjuez, six of them in a coach, and the other two on mules. They had arranged with their mayor that they should stop at Villa-Major, a village about three leagues from Aranjuez, that night, and they arrived at this village at midnight; but, contrary to what the mayor had promised, they were told that they could not have beds there, and must go on to Aranjuez. They observed a

number of suspicious-looking people in the inn, and that the mayor talked aside with one of them; but, after some discussion, they proceeded on their journey, those who had come on mules from Toledo proceeding on foot, and each with his gun, whilst those in the carriage were fortunately all armed. They had just set off, and the pedestrians had got a little in advance of the carriage, when they heard a loud cry, which was repeated a second time, and they heard their own names called on; and, on hastening back, they saw the carriage overturned, and their companions getting out, some bruised, but fortunately not severely hurt; and, at that moment, a party of six armed men presented themselves, but, seeing the Frenchmen all armed and prepared to receive them, they made off. Their intentions were evident enough. They did not offer to assist the travellers, though the carriage was broken to pieces; and there is no doubt that the thing was planned with the mayor, who went off without asking for fourteen dollars which they owed him, leaving them to manage for themselves, which they did by taking the mules from the carriage, and proceeding on them to Aranjuez, where the police authorities at once commenced an investigation of the affair.

There was some rioting at Saragossa on the 25th ult. Several shots had been fired by the rioters on the troops, but it does not appear that any were either killed or wounded. Twenty-four persons were arrested, and sixty stand of arms captured. Some cries of "Viva Espartero!" and "Down with the tributary system!" were heard; and the Political Chief, in his report to the Minister of the Interior, says that the rioters intended to proclaim the Constitution of 1837. Order was, however, completely restored on the succeeding day. The decree for the dissolution of the Cortes has been published at Madrid.

PORTUGAL.—PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The Peninsula Mails have arrived with letters from Lisbon to the 30th ult. They state that the Count das Antas has left Oporto in charge of the 3rd Infantry and about 2000 volunteers, and has moved on to Coimbra with the rest of the regular troops—viz., the 2nd, 6th, 7th Infantry, 2nd, 3rd, and 9th Bataillons, about 800 deserters from various other corps, a small force of cavalry, and nine field pieces. The popular forces assembled at Coimbra are said to be three battalions of volunteers and a swarm of guerrillas.

Viscount Vinhaes, with the troops in Tras-os-Montes (about 1500 strong), have declared for the Queen. The *Diario* states, from private sources, that they are marching against Oporto. The friends of the "movement" assert that, on the contrary, they are so surrounded and hemmed in by the armed peasantry that they dare not budge a step. Viscount Sa da Bandeira has been sent from Coimbra to take command of the popular forces at Oporto.

Colonel Salazar, with the force from Elvas, approached Evora on the 24th, but found the insurgents so strongly intrenched that he did not venture to attack them; instead of doing which, he sent back to Elvas to ask for more artillery. For this rather doubtful conduct he has been superseded in his command by General Schwalbach, a German who has been long in the Portuguese service.

The half Miguelite, half Radical, movement at Cintra continues unchecked. The insurgents have formed a Junta, at the head of which is M. de Barros, a brother of Viscount Santarem, who was one of Don Miguel's Ministers. They have been joined by a number of military deserters and civilians from this city, whose cry is "Down with the Saldanha Ministry," while that of the peasants is "Viva Don Miguel." The two parties together are said to be about 1500 strong, and if Antas should approach Lisbon will prove a valuable auxiliary to him.

Count Bomfim, late Military Governor of Lisbon, who was under strict surveillance in his own house, has made his escape, and gone off to join the Coimbra people.

The *Diario do Governo* of Oct. 30, contains several interesting documents, viz.—1st. A decree, by which the Queen, at the recommendation of her Ministers, assumes the exercise of absolute power as long as the present rebellion lasts.

2nd. A letter from the Queen to Count das Antas, inviting him to make his submission.

3rd. His answer in the negative.

4th. A decree, depriving Count das Antas, Count de Mello, the Marquis of Loulé, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and Baron Algodres, of all their titles and honours, for having taken arms against the Government.

The first blood has been drawn by the Queen's troops. General Schwalbach has fallen in with the Algarve insurgents under Celestino, who were approaching to succour Evora, and had routed them, taking 200 prisoners, and killing a great number.

THE WEST INDIES.

The steamer *Thames* has arrived with the West Indian mails. The papers contain accounts of a very violent hurricane which took place at Havannah, on the 10th and 11th of October. It is stated that nearly eighty men-of-war and merchantmen were wrecked. The hurricane commenced in the evening, and continued to increase in fury until it reached its climax on the following day. The damage done is immense, both on the water and on shore. A considerable portion of the city lies in ruins.

Among the passengers brought by the *Thames* is General Paredes, the ex-President of Mexico.

The news from the West India Islands is of no great moment. The crops are looking extremely favourable, and promise abundantly. In Jamaica, heavy rains had fallen; much more, in fact, than had been experienced for many years. Several gales had been experienced, but no great damage had arisen.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

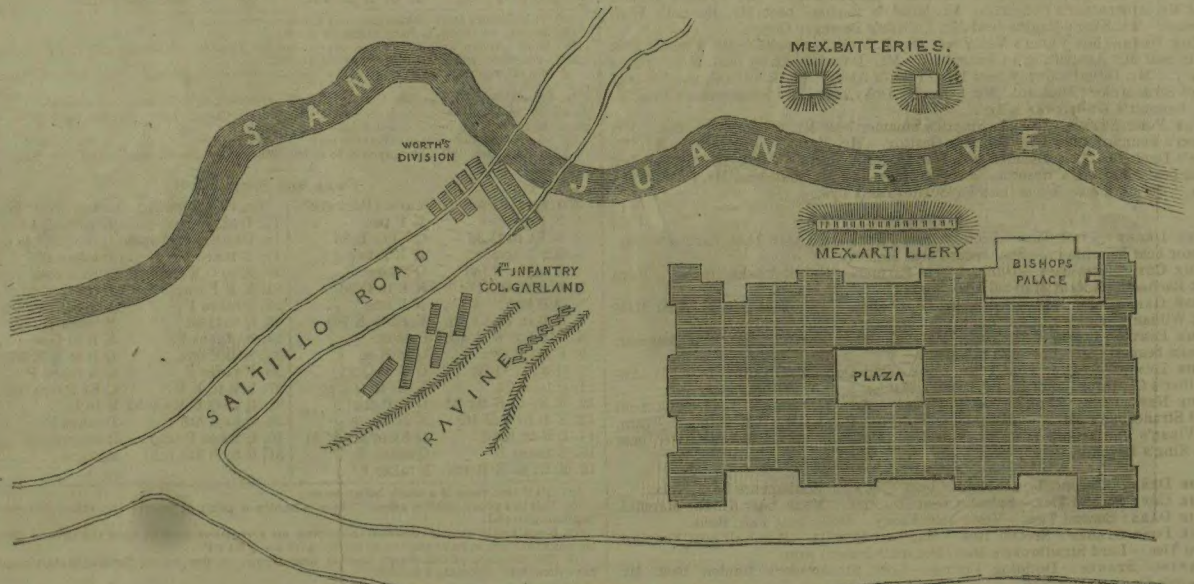
In the greater portion of our edition of last week's *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, we gave the important intelligence of the surrender of the city of Monterey to General Taylor on the 24th September, after having been defended with some obstinacy for three days. The terms granted to General Ampudia were of the most liberal kind, including an armistice of eight weeks. The New York papers state that this armistice had been annulled at Washington, and an order sent to General Taylor to advance immediately upon Mexico. They add, also, that instructions had been forwarded to General Wool to move on Chihuahua, and for an attack to be made on Tampico.

We annex a plan of the operations from the *American Sun*, engraved from a hasty sketch furnished by one of the officers. The American Army, 6000 strong, approached from the east (right) on the 20th September. General Taylor ordered the second division, under General Worth, to pass round to the west (left) and take possession of the Saltillo road. The retreat of the Mexicans being thus cut off, General Taylor, with the First Division, menaced the city from the east, while General Worth drove the enemy in from the fortifications in the west. On the 21st September General Worth drove the enemy's artillery from the heights. He then crossed the river, took the two batteries shown in the upper part of the engraving, and next silenced the guns in the Bishop's Palace. Colonel Garland's infantry, aided by the batteries, then pressed into the city, dislodging the enemy's artillery and infantry. A garrison, the two forts, a position on the heights, with artillery and ammunition, were now in the hands of the Americans. Next day the Mexicans, 11,000 strong, were confined to the city, retaining only the heights near the Bishop's Palace, and the forts at the east end. But the Palace having been captured on the 22d, they abandoned the forts at the east, before General Taylor's division opened upon them from that quarter. The morning of the 23d found the enemy's whole force in the plaza, gathered into the houses, or posted in the main streets behind strong barricades.

Now commenced the terrible struggle. Ampudia, the Mexican Chief, found his men exactly where he wanted them—where they couldn't run away! The fearful conflict raged on all sides, from morning to night.

The American Volunteers—Mississippians, Louisianians, Texians, Baltimoreans—with a few regulars, poured into the streets from the east and the west, the north and the south, while the enemy's own Artillery, now in our hands, vomited forth its deadly fire. Every house seemed a fortification, and the Mexicans, protected by door posts, window sills, and barricades, picked off our men in detail.

Night came, but it brought no cessation of the awful carnage. Still the Americans pressed in upon the great plaza, which had now become the camp of the enemy. One large mortar, erected near the Bishop's Palace, continued during the night to throw its deadly bomb-shells in. This had the desired effect. Next morning (the 24th September) at early dawn, Ampudia sent for General Taylor, and capitulated. The courier left for Washington the following morning, and in sixteen days thereafter (on the 11th October), official accounts of the victory were delivered into the hands of the President of the United States.



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It's good to be merry and wise.—Old Song.

BETWEEN the seasons of the turf and the chase there is a brief interval—and that occasion is the present. Hunting, proper, does not set in till November is in its climacteric—that is in the estimate of people of true taste. We heard an individual, indeed, last week, at Newmarket, saying something about the Houghton Meeting being held too late in the year: we listened so long as patience permitted, and, turning away, soliloquised with the poet—"Mantua va misere"—no doubt a wretched tailor! No, no, our excellent friend: better be out of the flesh than out of the fashion. Go to the race course—so long as it is *comme il faut*—though the fog be as thick as Welsh flannel; hunt up to your knees in violets—chase Charley among the cowslips—if so be condition goes cheek by jowl with you. Taking our advice, you surrender to the snob the office of putting the *genus* pug upon its mettle: foxes never go straight, or, in sporting style, till they've had a few fillips: the first moiety of this present month—so far as relates to fox-hunting—is undeniably in the category Cockney.

This being the case, and the practical operations of the course having closed, with your leave we will ramble through its theories, and amuse ourselves with its speculations. You need not be ashamed of your company: the press is the modern *arbitrator morum*: in the present instance we would be not only your "guide," but your "philosopher and friend" also. The turf has already attained an important place in our national statistics. "Horn, corn, wool, and yarn" no longer form the chief machinery which sets British capital in motion. A vast amount of money is yearly negotiated in the business of horse-racing; whether for good or evil it is not our present affair to canvass. Betting has become of moment enough to call for as regular treatment in the great organs of daily information, as commerce, agriculture, or manufacture. A leading morning journal of Tuesday last announced its intention henceforth to publish *exclusive* and full accounts of all that is transacted at Tattersall's, and in the provinces, connected with racing; and there is no question but its contemporaries will do the same. The time is ripe for it. Great abuses have been perpetrated with impunity, in consequence of the little notoriety given to the system of traffic on events of the course. Hundreds of thousands change hands during the season upon the various races to which it gives existence. The principle of all bets, unless the contrary be especially stipulated for, is, that they shall be "Play or Pay!" that is, that a man who backs a horse to win, loses, though the horse should not even be brought to the post. By this contrivance, the owner of a good horse has nothing to do but to keep him locked up in the stable, to make sure of netting a good round sum; for the public always back a good public performer. Here is a system by which robbery may be committed *ad libitum*, and the freebooters be "all honourable men." This is a crying evil, and with this the press must deal summarily. Racing men tell you that unless betting were P. P., it could not be worked at all. For the sake of argument, admit it to be so; still, all contracts have limits as to time; and why should it be otherwise on the turf? A vast deal of the mischief now done by the practice of "scratching" horses, would be avoided were all bets *ipso facto* void in reference to animals struck out of their engagements within twenty-four hours of the wagers being made. Probably a longer time might be better, but a day ought to be the least space in this statute of limitations. No doubt there would be difficulty in accommodating this rule to the complicated problem of betting round; but here is a monstrous mischief to be got rid of, and we must not stand upon the order of our practice. This, and much beside which has too long been suffered to exist, the opprobrium of a great National Sport, will now be set right. Those who adopted the turf as a pastime, have heretofore paid too dearly for their whistles. The ring may be scarce better than those other places consecrated to speculation, not to be named to ears polite: it must be, then, some consolation to those who affect Tattersall's, and eke the like marts of Olympic commerce, to bear in mind that "*nullum in munus obest, si sit Prudentia*."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A very bad settling on the last day's racing at Newmarket acted as anything but a check on speculation, a great number of horses having been backed for the Derby at the undermentioned prices:—

7 to 1 agst Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 agst Bingham (t)	1000 to 15 agst Eryx (t)
15 to 1 — Planet (t)	40 to 1 — Albion (t)	1000 to 15 — Christopher (t)
15 to 1 — Epirote (t)	40 to 1 — Horn of Chace (t)	1000 to 15 — West India (t)
23 to 1 — Sis, to Cobweb c.	40 to 1 — Lunedale (t)	2000 to 30 — Will-o'-the-wisp (t)
33 to 1 — Glenfith (t)	40 to 1 — Marpessa c. (t)	1000 to 15 — War Eagle (t)
33 to 1 — Old Fort (t)	40 to 1 — The Rover (t)	1000 to 15 — Saddle (t)
40 to 1 — Coningham (t)	40 to 1 — Bro. to Joynville (t)	
40 to 1 — Tantiy (t)	50 to 1 — Galvanic Ring (t)	
40 to 1 — Miss Iris c. (t)	50 to 1 — Christopher (t)	

THURSDAY.—Very little was done towards closing the numerous heavy accounts that stood over from Monday, or to soften the angry feeling against parties who backed horses by commission, and left their proxies to find the "where-withal." Speculation, of course, was in a small way; enough business, however, was done to admit of the following quotation:—

16 to 3 agst J. Scott's lot	40 to 1 agst Glenfith (t)	50 to 1 agst Projectile (t)
16 to 3 — J. Scott's lot	40 to 1 — Lunedale (t)	50 to 1 — Red Hart (t)
7 to 1 — Van Tromp (t)	40 to 1 — Marpessa c. (t)	1000 to 15 — Eryx (t)
33 to 1 — Albion (t)	40 to 1 — Bro. to Joynville (t)	1000 to 15 — West India (t)
40 to 1 — Tantiy (t)	45 to 1 — Christopher (t)	

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 7lb; four, 9st; five and aged, 9st 4lb. The winner to be sold for 200, if demanded, &c. T.Y.C. Lord E. Russell's f by Theon, dam by Wanton, 2 yrs (J. Prince) 1. Mr. Mostyn's Circassian Maid, 2 yrs (Kitchener) 2. Mr. J. Osborne's Agnes, 2 yrs (G. Abdale) 3.

Match, 200 h ft; Cambridgeshire Course.—Mr. Pemberton's Best Bower, 5 yrs, 7st 5lb (Pettit), beat Lord Glasgow's Conspiracy, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb (Lye).—Betting: 6 to 4 on Conspiracy. Won by half a length.

Match, 200 h ft; T.Y.C.—Mr. Martin's Jumble, 2 yrs, 5st 7lb (J. Prince), beat Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus, 4 yrs, 8st 9lb (Butler).—Betting: 2 to 1 on Captain Phebus. Won by half a length.

The Houghton Handicap of 15 sovs each, and only 5 lb declared, to go to the second horse. T.Y.C.

Mr. Mostyn's Wilderness, 3 yrs, 7st 6lb (W. Abdale) 0 1. Mr. Crookford's Terrier, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb (W. Hutchinson) 0 2. Mr. Tilbury's Elimeas, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb (Dockray) 3.

Match, 200 h ft, 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C.—Lord Orford's f by Emilia out of Taran-tella (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by The Provost out of Miss Whip (Holmes). Even betting. Won by half a length.

Match, 1000 h ft. T.Y.C.—Mr. Merton's Idas, 8st 10lb (Nat), beat Mr. Mytton's The Baron, 8st (Whitehouse). Betting: 6 to 1 on Idas. Won easily by a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; three-yr-olds, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs, &c. Ab. M. Count Bathany's Master Stepney, 4 yrs (Chapple) 1. Sir J. Hawley's Prospect, 3 yrs (Whitehouse) 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 5lb; four, 8st 10lb; five and upwards, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for 25 sovs. First half of Ab. M.

Lord Chesterfield's Bedouin, 2 yrs (J. Sharpe) 1. Mr. Shelley's His Serene Highness, 2 yrs (Pearl) 2. Mr. Crookford's Killie Kranpie, 3 yrs (Ford) 3.

NEWMARKET COURSE MEETING.—TUESDAY.

THE DERBY.—Mr. Arabin's Ajax beat Mr. Gillett's Glenfith. Lord Stradbroke's Meteor beat Mr. King's Runjet Singh. Mr. Bennett's Willy beat Mr. B. Smyth's Shakespeare. Lord Stradbroke's Mentor beat Mr. Vipan's Van Tromp. Mr. Dobede's Dutchman beat Mr. Moody's Roadster. Mr. Fyson's Fireaway beat Mr. Anstruther's Coier. Mr. Fyson's Farmer's Boy beat Mr. Drinkald's Envoy. Mr. Vipan's Victory beat Mr. Dobede's Doubtful.

THE CUP.—Mr. B. Smyth's Knight Marshal beat Lord Stradbroke's Mainmast. Lord Stradbroke's Mace beat Mr. Squire's Damask Rose. Mr. Dobede's Dunkirk beat Mr. Gillett's Goldfinder. Mr. Fyson's Figaro beat Mr. Vipan's Vanguard. Mr. B. Smyth's Spinstar beat Mr. Arabin's Attleborough. Mr. Fyson's Farmer beat Mr. Anstruther's Conjuror. Mr. Moody's Rachael beat Mr. Bennett's Winchester. Mr. King's Regina beat Mr. Dobede's Dowager Queen.

THE OAKS.—Mr. Vipan's Vesta beat Mr. B. Smyth's Sorella. Mr. Fyson's Fair Maid beat Mr. Anstruther's Clementina. Mr. Dobede's Daisy beat Mr. Fyson's Fancy. Mr. Gillett's Goody beat Mr. Arabin's Ales. Mr. Gillett's Gipsy Girl beat Lord Stradbroke's Minikin. Mr. Dobede's Dolly beat Lord Stradbroke's Mouche. Mr. Bennett's Wildair ran a bye.

THE PORT STAKES.—Mr. B. Smyth's Steamer beat Mr. Gillett's Graciosa. Mr. Fyson's Fenman beat Mr. Dobede's Destiny. Mr. Fyson's Fenella beat Mr. Dobede's Duchess. Lord Stradbroke's Mace beat Mr. Vipan's Vampire. Mr. Moody's Rhea beat Mr. King's Rosetta. Lord Stradbroke's Marshall beat Mr. Gillett's Gitana. Mr. Arabin's Alpha (late Favourite) ran a bye.

WEDNESDAY.

THE DERBY: First Ties.—Victory beat Fireaway. Ajax beat Farmer's Boy. Mentor beat Dutchman. Shakespeare beat Meteor.

THE CUP: First Ties.—Dunkirk beat Farmer. Spinstar beat Figaro. Mace beat Rachael. Knight Marshal beat Regina.

THE OAKS: First Ties.—Vesta beat Gipsy Girl. Dolly beat Goody. Fair Maid beat Wildair. Fancy ran a bye.

THE PORT STAKES: First Ties.—Marshall beat Rosetta. Mace beat Steamer. Fenella beat Alpha. Freeman ran a bye.

THE EXCISE STAKES FOR AGED DOGS.—Mr. Dobede's Destiny beat Mr. Anstruther's Conjuror. Lord Stradbroke's Maiden beat Mr. Gillett's Gitana.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES FOR PUPPIES.—Mr. Anstruther's Clementina beat Lord Stradbroke's Maria. Mr. Arabin's Ashdown beat Mr. Anstruther's Cream. Mr. Vipan's Van Tromp beat Mr. Dobede's Doubtful. Mr. Gillett's Ginger beat Mr. King's Revolve.

THURSDAY.

THE DERBY: Second Ties.—Mentor beat Victory. Shakespeare beat Ajax. The Cup: Second Ties.—Spinstar beat Dunkirk. Mace beat Knight Marshal.

THE OAKS: Second Ties.—Vesta beat Fancy. Dolly beat Fair Maid. The Port Stakes: Second Ties.—Mace beat Fenella. Marshall beat Fenman.

THIRD TIES.—Lord Stradbroke's Mace (Marshall drawn) won. EXCISE STAKES: Deciding Course.—Lord Stradbroke's Maiden beat Mr. Dobede's Destiny, and won.

NEWMARKET STAKES: First Ties.—Van Tromp beat Ashdown. Clementina beat Ginger.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRA.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.
Match.—200, h ft, T.Y.C. Duke of Bedford's Lady Constance, 8st 7lb, against Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino, 7st 7lb.
Match.—1000, h ft, T.Y.C. Mr. Greville's Alarm, 8st 7lb, against Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser, 7st 7lb.

GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH FOR TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.—A match, which excites considerable interest in the aquatic circles, has been made, between Henry Clasper, the celebrated sculler, and Anthony Maddison, to row on the river Tyne, on the 16th inst. The stakes are one hundred pounds aside.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Beginner at Chess."—There is no rule of Chess which prohibits a Pawn taking a Knight.

"Alpha." Maida Hill.—The Laws of Chess, as lately revised by a Committee of the London Club, are published in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," in Lewis's "First Series of Chess Lessons," and may be found in a little threepenny pamphlet by Cleve, called "The Whole Art of Chess," &c. Every amateur should make himself familiar with these Rules.

"D. T."—There are not three sentences in your letter which are readable. If you will put the queries legibly, we will do our best to answer them.

"Amateur." Edinburgh.—The Rules for playing four-handed Chess can be got of Sherwin, Chess Turner, of Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"Anti-Gallican."—Mr. Bryan's Pamphlet on the great Chess Match between England and France can be got either at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," or of Hastings, in Carey-street. The price, we believe, is only a shilling.

"C. H. S." New York.—Received with many thanks—and acknowledged by a private communication as well.

"F. J. C."—Your Problem is only adapted to very young capacities, but we shall find a place for it, probably, among the Enigmas.

"C. R. P."—Juvenile.—"St. J."—There was some talk of Mr. Harwitz giving a public exhibition of his remarkable powers of playing without the Chess-board, as Philidor did sixty years ago; and we have no doubt it would excite a corresponding degree of interest among the amateurs of Chess. There are hundreds of players in the metropolis who are not members of any Chess Club, and have not the entrée to one, who would gladly pay a trifle to witness so pleasing and extraordinary an effort of memory and abstraction as that of playing two games of Chess at once, without seeing the Chess table. We would suggest that the Grand Divan as the most eligible place in all London for such an exhibition, and are sure the spirited proprietor of that fine establishment will do anything in his power to promote the success of it.

"A German."—The London Publishers of the "Leipziger Schachzeitung," are Williams and Norgate. This Journal is published on the 1st of every month, and contains original articles on the openings and ends of games—Chess Biography—fine specimens of play by the first living masters—and a series of really beautiful Problems, by M.M. Brede and Andersen. The Editor is Mr. Hirschbach.

"Sam Slick."—The opening Number of Mr. Stanley's New York Chess Magazine is now before us, and we shall take an early occasion to direct attention to its claims. In the meantime, amateurs desirous of obtaining it should apply to the London Agent, Virtue, of Ivy-lane, Paternoster Row.

"Dou Maza." Paris.—It shall be carefully examined. The mistake appears to have originated in the wrong placing of the White King.

"W. P." Plymouth.—We have not got the Number at hand. You should address your communication to the office of the periodical to which you refer.

"An Occasional Reader."—The Problem No. 144 is perfectly correct.

"E. W."—There can be two or more Queens, belonging to White or Black, on the board at once.

"H. T. L."—Your analysis seems to show conclusively that, in Mr. Kuiper's last Problem, mate may be given in four moves, instead of five.

"J. T. B."—There is no probability of the work in question appearing at present. In the position you give from the Scotch opening, we should take the Pawn with the Queen's Kt.

"PhiAos."—We do not know.

"Broomfield."—It is quite practicable to solve No. 69 in three moves; try once more.

"E."—"Bishop's Gambit." Get Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess;" the price, we think, is about 5s.

"Tilmouse."—A note addressed to Mr. Spreckley, the Honorary Secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club, will obtain for you every information respecting it.

"J. W." Barnstable.—You will find the whole of the games in the match between Messrs. Staunton and St. Amant in Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." The "Chess-Player's Chronicle" is published in Monthly Numbers by Hurst, of King William-street, Strand, price 1s. The games in question were also published in Germany, by Dr. Carl Meyer, of Zurich. Problem No. 144 is correctly printed: see the solution in our last Paper.

"Merman."—Too easy for any but very young practitioners.

Solutions by "H. M., Jun.," "A. B. C.," "Mio.," "Chick," "Sopraccita," "J. K.," Ipswich, "Cluo," "G. A. H.," "Broomfield," "Red Rook," "P. W.,"

"PhiAos."—"Midge," "Badmansir," "Ohio," "Noll," "F. P. S.," and "Alpha," are correct. Those by "G. W. T." and "N. M." are wrong.

* * * Any Amateur, within one day's post of Oxford, wishing to play a Game or two of Chess by Correspondence may hear of an Opponent by addressing "G. B. S.," Post-Office, Tetsworth, Oxon.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 145.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes B (ch)	K to his 4th (a)
2. Q to K B's 6th (ch)	K takes Kt (b)
3. B to K's 3rd (ch)	K takes B (best)
4. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to K B's 5th
5. Q to K Kt 3rd—checkmate.	

(a) If the King retire to his Kt 2nd, or the Kt should be interposed, mate follows in less moves.

(b) It is evident that if the Q be taken, White can mate next move with his Bishop.

MATCH OF CHESS BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME THE FIFTH.

BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	29. Q R to Q B 3rd	K R to Q sq (c)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	30. K R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q B 2nd
3. Q B P one	K Kt P one (a)	31. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q P one	32. B takes Q Kt P (d)	R takes B
5. Q P two	K B to K Kt 2nd	33. Q takes R	Q to Q 5th (ch)
6. Castles	Q to K 2nd	34. K to R sq	Q takes R
7. K R P one	K Kt to B 3rd	35. Q B P one	Q to Q 7th
8. Q P one	Q Kt to Q sq	36. Q B P one (e)	R checks
9. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to Q 2nd	37. R takes R	Q takes R (ch)
10. Q Kt P two	Castles	38. K to R 2nd	B to B 5th (ch)
11. Q to B 5th	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	39. K Kt P one	Q to K 7th (ch)
12. Q B P one	K B P two	40. K to R sq	Q to B 8th (ch)
13. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 2nd	41. K to R 2nd	Q to B 7th (ch)
14. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P takes P	42. K to R sq	Q to K 8th (ch)
15. K B takes P	Q B to K B 4th	43. K to Kt 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
16. Q B to Q sq	K Kt to Q 2nd	44. K to B sq	Q takes R P (ch)
17. Q B takes Q Kt	Q R takes B	45. K to K 2nd	Q to Kt 7th (ch)
18. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 3rd	46. K to Q 3rd	Q to Q 7th (ch)
19. B takes B	Q takes Kt	47. K to Q B 4th	Q to Q B 7th (ch) (f)
20. B to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq	48. K to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q 6th (ch) (g)
21. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd	49. K to Q B 5th	Q to Q 6th (ch)
22. Q B P one	P takes P	50. K to Q Kt 5th	B to K 6th (ch)
23. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	51. K to Q B 5th	Q to Q 5th (ch)
24. K B P one (b)	Q B P one	52. K to Q 6th	B to Q 4th (ch)
25. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	53. K to Q 6th (h)	Q to K B 2nd (ch)
26. Q to Q B 4th	P takes P	54. K to Q 7th	Black surrenders.
27. B takes P	Q R to Q B sq		
28. Q R to Q B sq	B to K Kt 4th		

(a) This defence is at least original, if it has no other merit.

(b) Better, we think, to have taken off the Kt.

(c) Both players appear to have overlooked the jeopardy of Black's Q B P, which might have been taken with impunity either by Q or R.

(d) Black had apparently omitted to consider the consequences of the adverse Queen's check.

(e) A perilous venture. We should have thought Rook to K Kt square preferable.

(f) He might have gained the Q R P checking; but even then, with due care on Black's part, the game must have been drawn.

(g) Great nicety of play is called for here.

(h) This is fatal. Had he played K to Q 7th, White must have been content "to draw."

GAME THE SIXTH.

WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz).	WHITE (Horwitz).	BLACK (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	K P two	17. B takes B	K Kt to Q 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. Castles on Q's side	Q to Q 5th
3. Q B P one	K B P two	19. B takes Kt	P takes B
4. P takes P (a)	Q P two	20. K to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P two
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q 3d	21. K B P one	Kt to Q B 3d
6. Q P two	K P one	22. P takes P	K R to K sq (c)
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2d	23. Q to Q 3d	P takes P
8. K Kt to K R 4th	Castles	24. Kt takes P	K R to Q sq
9. K Kt P two	Q to K sq	25. K B P one	Q R to Q R 2d
10. Q Kt to Q 2d	K Kt to Q 2d	26. P takes P	Q R takes P
11. Q to K 2d	K Kt to Q B sq	27. K R to K B	Q Kt P one (d)
12. K Kt to K Kt 2d	Q R P one	28. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R
13. K B to Q R 4th	K R P one	29. Q to K 6th	P takes P
14. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to K 2d (b)	30. Q takes P (ch)	R interposes
15. B takes B	Q takes B	31. R to B 8th (ch)	Resigns
16. K Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt		

(a) Q's P two steps is a much better move.

(b) This is a poor spiritless game. There is hardly a point of interest on either side, from beginning to end.

(c) Black's only chance consisted in keeping up a vigorous assault upon the adverse King. He ought to have pushed on boldly with his Q Kt's P.

(d) The advance of this Pawn now is unavailing. A few moves farther back it might have done him "yeoman's service."

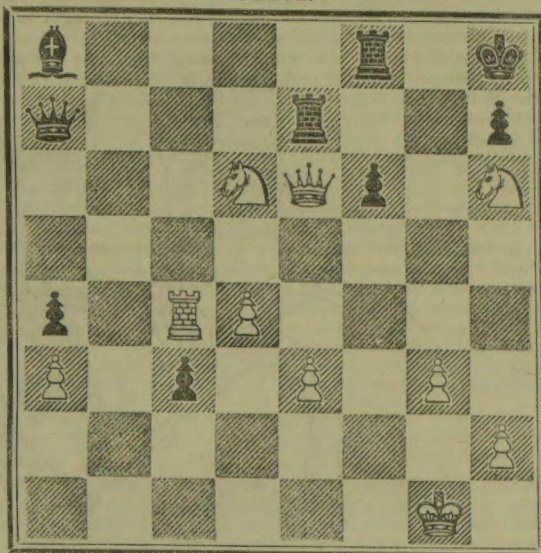
* * * Since our previous report, a great change has taken place in the relative position of the players. Last week, Mr. Horwitz was two games in advance of his opponent: the score now stands—HARRWITZ, 5; HORWITZ, 4; Drawn, 6.

PROBLEM No. 146.

This position occurred in actual play at the New York Chess Club in a game between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten.

White, Mr. Stanley, having to play, announced checkmate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 73.—By C. F. G., of New York.

WHITE. BLACK.

King at his sq King at K R 7th

Kt at K R 6th Pawn at K R 6th

White to play, and checkmate in five moves.

No. 74.—By C. D. B., of Charles-

ton, U. S.

WHITE. BLACK.

K at Kt 6th K at his 3rd

R at Q 5th Pawns at K 2nd,

B at K B 8th and K 4th

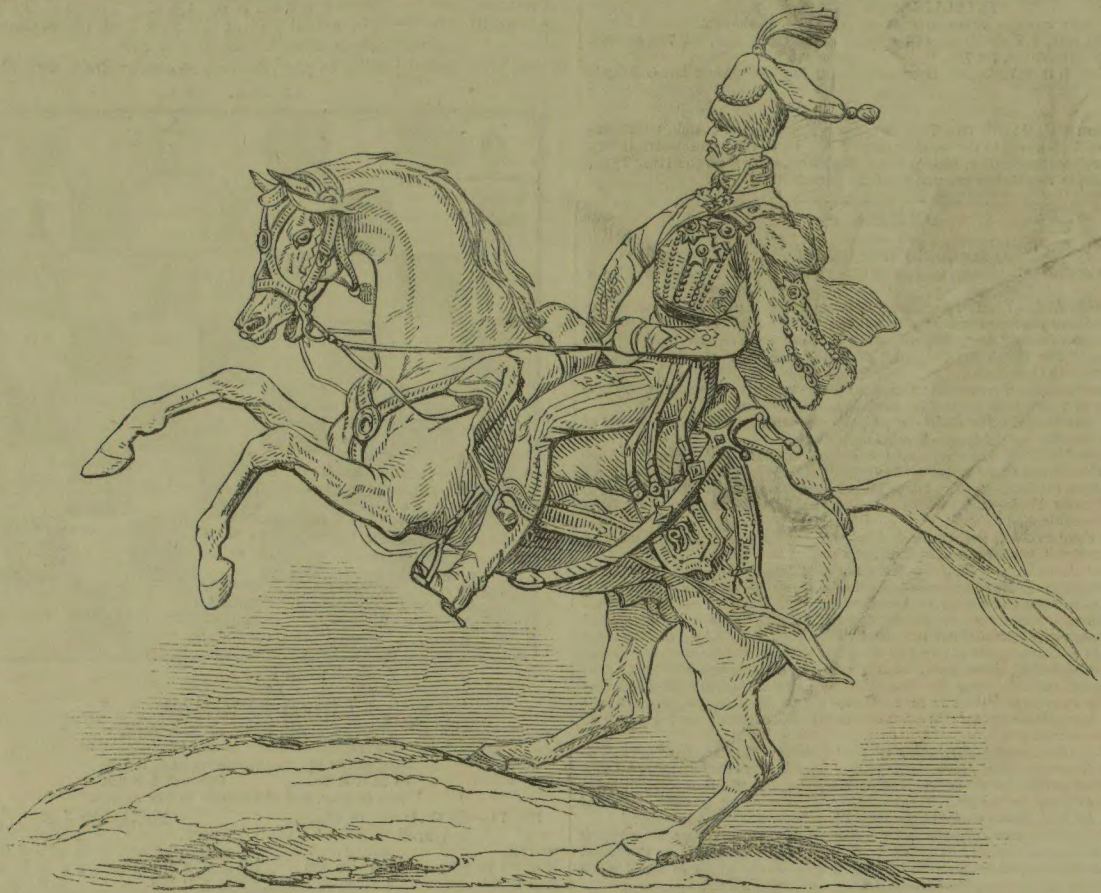
Kt at Q B 4th

P at K 4th

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 75.—By J. K.

WHITE. BLACK.



STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY. BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

COUNT D'ORSAY'S STATUETTE OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

FROM the studio of Count d'Orsay we select the subject of the above Engraving—an Equestrian Statuette of the Marquis of Anglesey, which our readers may remember to have seen in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. Count d'Orsay had already produced two small statues—those of Napoleon and Wellington: the latter of which was engraved in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The attitude of both these was that of repose; and it was in consequence of the recommendations of several of the Count's artistic friends—all of whom passed the highest encomiums on his works—that the above figure was undertaken—the horse being in action.

The Statuette has all the merits of its predecessors. The general *coup d'œil*, even for so small a subject, is effective and imposing; the nicest attention has been paid to detail; and the group has the great advantage of presenting a most favourable appearance in whatever aspect it is regarded.

It is to be regretted that the Statuettes of Count d'Orsay are not made more available to moderate purchasers. We should conceive that they would command an extensive sale. The present figures have been cast in bronze, by Messrs. Storr and Mortimer.

STATUE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

THIS noble Colossal Equestrian Statue of the late Duke of Orleans is placed in the centre of the Quadrangle of the Louvre, at Paris. It is the work of M. Marochetti, is of bronze, and occupies a marble

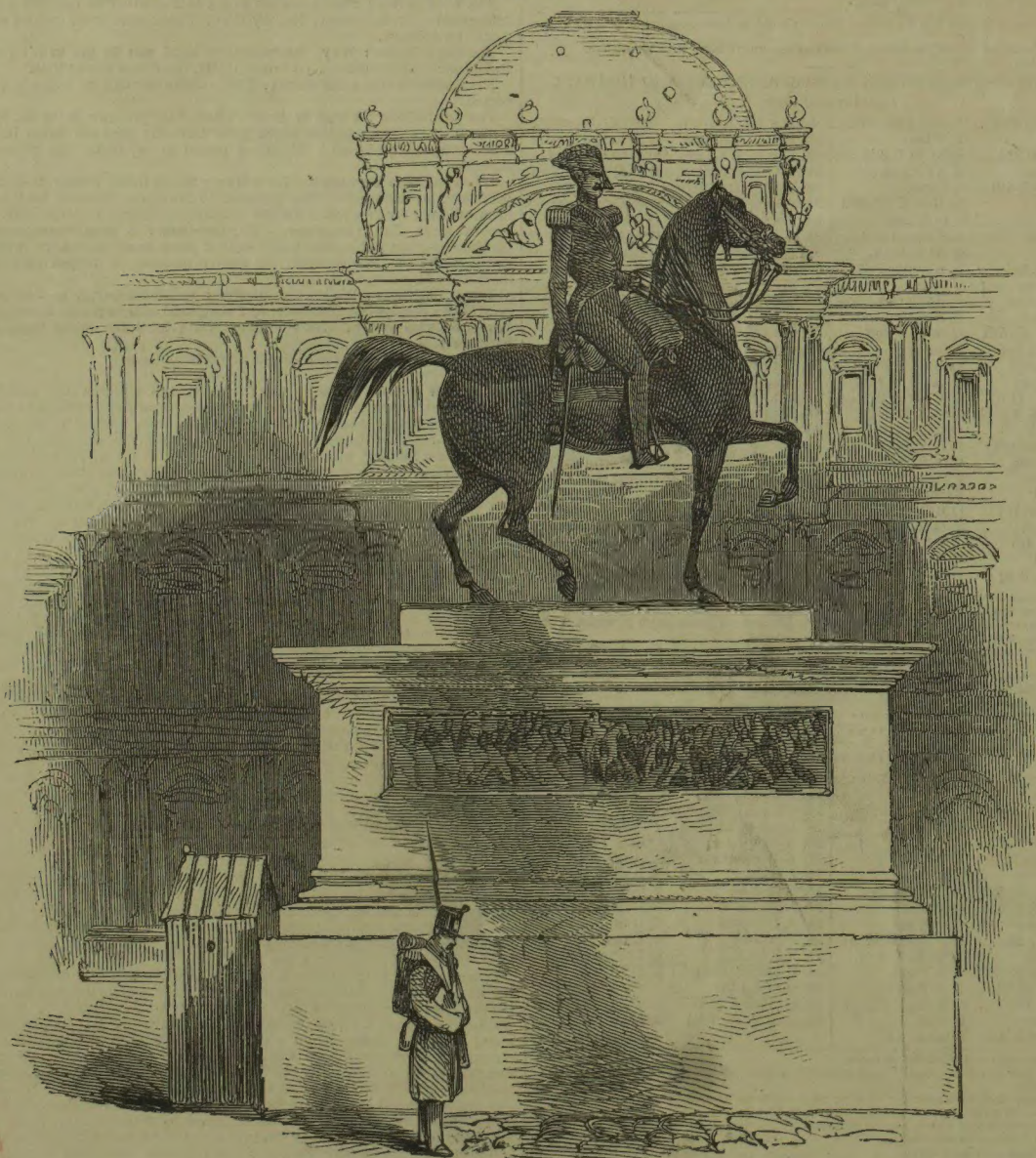
pedestal. The Duke is habited in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General of the French army; and the portrait is considered one of the best likenesses of this lamented Prince. The action of the horse is remarkably fine; and the Statue, altogether, is considered to be one of Marochetti's most successful productions.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—Colonel Chalmers, Royal Artillery, attended by Captain Warner, has just selected the range of marsh required for the purpose on the east side of the Essex coast, suitable to the occasion, where no danger can arise from such experiments. The Lords of the Treasury have granted the sum of £1500, to defray the expenses consequent upon these trials, which are to take place in the course of a few days, and both the gallant Captain and the Government have unanimously selected Colonel W. Dundas, C.B., Royal Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, to carry out and decide upon the merits of these important experiments. It is stated that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and a host of the most scientific and distinguished officers will be present on the occasion.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.—The number of railways on the Continent at present in full operation is eighty-three. Of this number, eighteen are in France, the total length being 843½ miles; in Belgium there are thirteen, forming in point of length between 600 and 700 miles; upon the borders of the Rhine there are eleven railways, making a total in length of 567 miles; in Prussia and the German States there are twenty-four railways, the length of rails being upwards of 1100 miles; in Austria, Bavaria, &c., there are twelve railways, the length being upwards of 860 miles; in Holland, only two, with a length of 96 miles; and in Italy the same number, length 62 miles.

THE WEATHER.—From the extract of the Meteorological Register, kept at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, it appears that the quantity of rain recently was unprecedented for many years past, being no less than 4·92 inches between the 6th October and 3rd November. The barometer had also a wide range, being highest, or 30·260, on October 27, and lowest, or 28·934 inch, on October 11. The thermometer was highest, or 65 deg. F., on October 6, and lowest, or 29 deg. F., on October 29.

SIR ROBERT PEELE.—Sir Robert Peel has been suffering from an attack of gout, at Drayton Manor Staffordshire.



STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS, AT PARIS.

GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN.

BELOW is a faithful representation of the rusty and shattered remains of the Lantern which the notorious Guy Fawkes had, when taken prisoner, November 5th, 1605; this interesting memorial being now preserved in a glass-case, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The Lantern is of iron, and is a dark one, as is stated in the Histories of England; the movement for inclosing the light being precisely the same as in those in use at the present day. As may be seen from the representation, it is extremely dilapidated, the top being broken off, and the bottom lost entirely; the top, however, squeezed up and broken, is preserved with it in the case, as is also the socket for the candle. The horn or glass which once filled the door is quite gone. On a brass plate affixed to one side of the Lantern, the following Latin inscription is engraved, in script hand:—

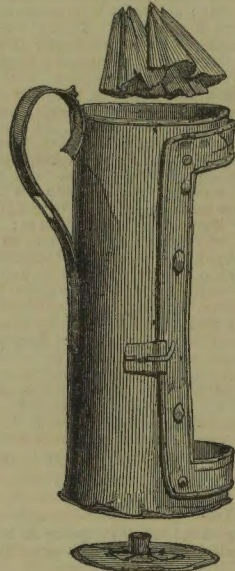
"Laterna illa ipse quæ usus est et cum quâ deprehensus Guido Faux in Cryptâ subterraneâ ubi domo Parlamenti diffianda operam dabat.

"Ex dono Rob. Heywood, nuper
"Academia procuratoris,
"Apr 4^o, 1641."

And the following is written on a piece of paper, and deposited in the glass-case with the Lantern, along with two or three prints and papers relating to the Powder Plot Conspiracy:—

"The very Lantern that was taken from Guy Fawkes when he was about to blow up the Parliament House. It was given to the University in 1641, according to the inscription on it, by Robert Heywood, Proctor of the University."

Although the Lantern has been so long in the possession of the University, it is only within the last few years that any, the least care has been taken of it, and thus its broken condition is easily accounted for; and it is, perhaps, even more singular that, although so many Histories of England have been published, and



GUY FAWKES'S LANTERN, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

so much written about Guy Fawkes, that this is the first time a representation of the Lantern has been given to the public.

THE FIVE-SOVEREIGN PIECE.

By the courtesy of Mr. W. Wyon, R.A., Chief Medallist at her Majesty's Mint, we are enabled to present to our readers an outline of the Five-Sovereign Pieces, about to be struck, we hope, for public circulation. This new gold piece very nearly resembles a crown-piece in size and thickness. The design possesses high artistic merit—perhaps higher than had hitherto been reached in our coinage. The obverse bears a profile bust of the Queen, an admirable likeness; and on the reverse is the whole-length figure of her Majesty, as Una, holding the sceptre, with her guardian lion, the emblem of England. The following passages from the "Adventures of Una with the Lyon," in the "Faerie Queene" of Spenser have suggested this exquisite composition:—



THE FIVE SOVEREIGN PIECE.

So pure and innocent as that same lambe,
She was in life and every vertuous lore,
And by descent from Royal lynage came,
Of ancient Kings and Queens, that had of yore
Their sceptres stretched from east to western shore.—Canto 1, v. 5.

The lion would not leave her desolate;
But with her went along, as a strong guard
Of her chaste person; * * * * *
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward;
And when she wakt, he wayted diligent,
With humble service to her will prepared.
From her fayre eyes he took commandement,
And ever by her looks conceived her intent.—Canto 3, v. 9.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was on Wednesday prorogued by Commission, in the usual form, till Tuesday, the 12th of January next. The proceedings excited very little interest. There was not a single member of the House of Commons present.

MORTALITY DURING THE SUMMER QUARTER OF 1846.—An Official Return has been published of the number of deaths registered in 115 districts of England during the quarter of the present year ending with the month of September. Thirty-four of these districts are in London, and the remainder embrace the principal towns and cities of England. The whole comprise a population of six millions and a half of souls, according to the census of 1841, or, at a moderate estimate, seven millions at the present moment. From this document, it appears that the number of deaths during the quarter, and in the districts alluded to, was above fifty-one thousand, being an increase of more than fifteen thousand upon the corresponding quarter of 1845, and of ten thousand upon what should have been the number, if the mortality had increased uniformly in the ratio of the population since 1838. In London, the increase is 14 per cent.; in the other 81 districts, 52 per cent., after deducting for increase of population; but in some densely populated towns the mortality has more than doubled. In Birmingham, where the deaths were 694 in 1845, they have risen to 1627 in 1846; in Liverpool and the adjacent district of West Derby, from 2595 to 4090; in Manchester and the contiguous districts of Salford and Chorlton, from 2411 to 4248; in Sheffield from 445 to 1039; in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, from 1172 to 2313; in Brighton, from 219 to 372; Oxford, 89 to 194; Ipswich, 119 to 240, and so on in many other towns and districts. The deaths in London were 12,402, while in the summer quarter of 1845, they were only 10,842. Of the excess of 1567 deaths, 1303 were from diarrhoea, cholera, and dysentery which proved fatal respectively to 1549, 197, and 75 persons. The average mean-temperature in the metropolis for the quarter was 63.1; while, in the corresponding quarter of 1845, it was 57.1.

MURDER IN FRANCE.—The *Courrier Français* states that a murder was committed with unheard-of audacity on Sunday the 25th ult., at the village of Dunieres, in the Department of the Upper Loire, on the person of M. Teissier, one of the most wealthy and most esteemed proprietors in the Canton of Montfaucon. Towards nine o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the rain was falling in torrents, and a hurricane was raging over the village of Dunieres, a person knocked at the door of M. Teissier, saying that he was a stranger, and that he besought hospitality. M. Teissier, who had retired to rest, was unwilling to open his door; but his wife having observed that, on such a night, he should not leave a human being exposed to the storm, he opened the door, and was instantly shot dead. His wife, hearing the noise, came to the assistance of her husband, and found only a corpse, whilst she saw the assassin hastening towards the village of Dunieres. The following day the police arrested two of M. Teissier's tenant-farmers, on one of whom was found a pistol recently discharged. The motive of the murder is supposed to be revenge.

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.

On Saturday morning, the four companies of the Woolwich division of the London district of Chelsea Out-Pensioners assembled on the guard mounting parade in front of the Royal Artillery Barracks, for the inspection of Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B. and K.C.H., Commandant of the garrison. The veteran corps received the gallant Commandant with presented arms, the drums and fifes playing "British Grenadiers." They then marched past at slow and quick time, and went through the platoon exercises, under the command of Captain Forbes. The evolutions and firing of the Pensioners were executed with a steadiness and regularity deserving of the highest commendation, and, at the conclusion, they were formed into a square, and addressed by Major-General Sir Thomas Downman in terms of the warmest approbation. On marching back to the North-west square, Captain Forbes addressed the men, and expressed how highly he was pleased with their performances during the day, and general good conduct since they assembled for drill.

We have annexed a specimen of the new uniform of the Pensioners: a double-breasted blue frock-coat, with red collar and cuffs, and two rows of gilt buttons; red epaulettes, edged with brass; trousers, blue cloth, with red stripe; cap, dark blue, with red band, and brass star.

THE LATE FOOD RIOTS IN IRELAND.

ANNEXED is a pair of melancholy sketches of the localities of the late Food Riots in the south of Ireland—Youghal and Dungarvan; the afflicting details of which have been duly reported in our Journal. The Artist has refrained from heightening the picturesqueness of these scenes; but they are stern and striking realities of the sufferings of the people, and must bespeak the sympathy of every well-regulated mind.

One of the Illustrations shows the Mall and Mall-house, or Town-hall of the seaport of Youghal, which, though merely a creek to Cork, has a considerable trade, for the accommodation of which there are extensive and commodious quays and a Custom-house. The Mall-house was erected in 1779; balls and concerts are held in it, and here, prior to the dissolution of the Corporation, were held the Borough Courts.

Youghal was the grand centre of the late Food Riots and turn-outs for wages. Our Artist was received somewhat roughly whilst he was sketching in the street, because he would not promise the mothers that their children, then working on the part of Government, should have an increase of wages over five or sixpence, which was insufficient to support them with Indian meal at 1s. 8d. per stone.

The Mall-house is a large, plain, whitewashed building: its situation and the open space which surrounds it, are well calculated to attract crowds; as well as from its large rooms affording accommodation to the Relief Committees. To the right is seen a portion of the Harbour, with the distant hills of the county of Waterford.

The other Sketch shows the Old Chapel-road, Dungarvan, on the road to Youghal, the scene of the late conflict between the military and the "food rioters;" one of the men shot was standing on the spot behind the cart in the sketch.

The distress, both in Youghal and Dungarvan, is truly appalling in the streets; for, without entering the houses, the miserable spectacle of haggard looks, crouching attitudes, sunken eyes, and colourless lips and cheeks, unmistakably bespeaks the sufferings of the people.



CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS IN THEIR NEW UNIFORM.

We add a few descriptive notes from a Correspondent:—"Dungarvan, the scene of the late riots, is the second town in the County of Waterford, and was, from an early period, a place of some importance. Although well situated for carrying on an extensive trade, large vessels being able to come up to the quay, unfortunately, like other Irish towns equally well placed, it presents to the eye of the stranger, an appearance of want and untidiness: yet the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the manor belongs, has spent much in various improvements—amongst others, a fine bridge has been erected by him across the river, the stone for which was actually all brought from England! This

bridge consists of a single arch of 75 feet, in addition to a causeway of about 1000 feet in length, and is justly admired for its fine proportions."

The Quarter Sessions commenced at Dungarvan on Monday week. There were prosecutions entered against fifty-one persons, alleged to have been engaged in the late Food Riots in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., was sent down especially by the Crown to prosecute the fifty-one persons alluded to. A farmer named Quinn refused to prosecute some of those poor fellows. He said, "Whatever would be the consequence he never would prosecute hungry people who offered no harm or violence to person or property." Quinn had been sent to Waterford gaol for refusing to prosecute. Fleming, the poor lad that was shot in the knee by the 1st Royals in Dungarvan, on the 28th of September last, died on Tuesday night in the workhouse here, after suffering much pain from the effects of his wound. An inquest was held on the body on Sunday evening. Dr. Christian made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and a verdict was returned "that the deceased had come by his death from the effects of a gun-shot wound in the knee, inflicted on him by the 1st Royal Dragoons on the 28th of September last in Dungarvan, whilst in discharge of their duty."

The prisoners stated to be engaged in the Food Riots, arrived at Dungarvan, guarded by a large force of military and police. "Never," says the *Cork Southern Reporter*, "have I witnessed any scene so affecting as the meeting of the prisoners and their poor hungry wives and children."

On Tuesday, the trial commenced, when fifty of the prisoners pleaded guilty; but through the wise and merciful conduct of the Crown, were discharged, on finding securities to keep the peace; but, the ringleader Patrick Power, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, with hard labour.

IRELAND.

ADDRESS FROM THE COUNTY OF CORK TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

A few days ago, the deputation appointed at the late meeting at Fermoy, proceeded to Dublin to present to the Lord-Lieutenant the memorial adopted at it, praying that immediate employment and food should be given to the people residing in that district.

Mr. O'Connell briefly addressed his Excellency, and having informed him that the deputation were thoroughly convinced of his paternal anxiety to do everything in his power to save the country from the peril by which it was threatened proceeded to refer to the various topics in the memorial.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in answer, informed the deputation that he had personally given the subject much consideration, and said he could assure them that the Government were most anxious to do everything which could be done to ameliorate the condition of the people, by giving them food and employment. They had been most desirous to procure the greatest number of persons that could be got for the purpose of superintending works, and they had secured the services of many qualified persons; but great difficulty was found in England or Ireland in finding such persons, for there were still 300 baronies to be provided for. Every exertion would be made to obtain sufficient assistance. As to the payment of wages weekly, that was a subject much attention had been paid to, and every means would be adopted to carry out the suggestion of the deputation. With regard to the establishment of local depots, the Government were inclined to think that it would be a rather dangerous system to commence; and, as to the purchase of corn, it would be a very difficult matter, as the farmer would object to sell it. With reference to the abandonment of task-work, that was a subject which it was thought would also involve considerable difficulty—and he (the Lord-Lieutenant) was afraid some misapprehension existed with regard to it; the fact was, that the Board of Works were doing their utmost to carry out the act to its fullest extent and would arrange so that the people should be placed at work suitable to their age and strength; and in some cases where money had been paid, and this mistake existed, it was only paid on account, for it was perfectly seen that the full wages could not be paid until the work was measured. In conclusion, his Excellency promised the deputation that, as far as he was concerned, not a moment



OLD CHAPEL-ROAD, DUNGARVAN, A SCENE OF THE LATE FOOD RIOTS.

should be lost in affording immediate employment wherever it was wanting, and paying for it immediately.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting on Monday was rather a crowded one, and Mr. O'Connell made a long speech, in the course of which he made some hostile remarks upon Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. O'Connell commenced by saying that he had intended to address them at

great length with reference to the Cork resolution, and to discuss in many words the real position of all parties; but he was unable to do so, for his heart was too full, and his mind too much engaged with the misery of the Irish people, who wanted food and employment. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'Connell) could think of nothing else. He was asked, did he know the real state the country was in? His answer was, that he knew her position well—knew her dangers, and could tell the gentry of Ireland and the Government that it was absurd to imagine that six or eight months would see them over their difficulties. He was sorry to pronounce

it as his candid opinion that they were but at the commencement of their horrors, and that, if a beneficent Providence did not guide the Government, it was impossible to say what the position of the country might be in twelve months. Famine was almost universal; still he was rejoiced that even out of evil good should come, and that the wretched state of Ireland had been the means of circulating a feeling which never before existed—a feeling which he had an opportunity of observing personally in the south of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It was stated that he had not done anything for the country under her present



THE MALL AND MALL-HOUSE, YOUGHAL, A SCENE OF THE LATE FOOD RIOTS.

awful position. Now, the fact was, that he was occupied day and night in considering what ought to be done; and, as far as his own district, he thought he had made arrangements which would prevent want at least for some time. (Loud and continued cries of "Hear.") His great anxiety was that the people should know their position, and assist the Board of Works, and say or do nothing which might prevent the officers of that establishment doing their duty. There was no sacrifice he (Mr. O'Connell) would not make to render himself useful at such an awful crisis, and he had made some sacrifices. ("Hear," and cheers.) He had left his native mountains to assist the Government to feed the people, and, although in his 72nd year, and requiring rest after a laborious session, he did so cheerfully; and, if he were not as strong and healthy as he had been, it was not to be wondered at at his years, and considering the exertions he had gone through; but, thank God, he believed he was still young enough and healthy enough to see the Parliament restored to College Green. It was perfectly clear to the Earl of Besborough knew the position of Ireland; but he was obliged to say that he thought Lord John Russell's recent letter to the Duke of Leinster equally showed that he knew nothing about her position, for he had written as if he altogether forgot the Union, the horrors of absenteeism, and the state of the country in a commercial point of view. He had been taunted for not suggesting a plan in the Association. Now, he had suggested one in its proper place, in the county which he represented in Parliament ("Hear, hear," and cheers), and had laid it before his Excellency; and he hoped those who approved of it in other parts of the country would follow it up, and show the Government they were in earnest. ("Hear, hear.") The country was in a horrible state. It was only a few days back that his son paid £17 for a ton of meal; on the day after he paid £20 for another ton; and, on the next, he could not get one to purchase for love or money, and this was owing to the want of food in the country, and they should enforce on the Government the necessity of procuring it at once. (Cheers.) There was another matter he could not avoid alluding to, and that was the late conduct of the Young Ireland party (hear), and he was happy to say they had openly severed all connexion with the Association, if any existed, by their own act. (Hear.) Mr. O'Brien, the first who left that hall, and the leader of them, had written a letter to the editor of the *Nation*, setting up an agitation for himself (cries of "Hear, hear"); and he (Mr. O'Connell) hoped he would be successful in his virtuous inclinations. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He proposed that the leaders of the Young Ireland body should join as a phalanx to address the country in the *Nation* every week. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) thanked the young gentlemen for the same (hear, hear); they had called themselves a phalanx, and they could, therefore, not blame him if he said they were a phalanx (laughter); and he would wish the phalanx every luck to go on, week after week, until it increased in ardour, and arrived at the bursting-point, when it would fly like a soda-water cork. (Hear, hear.) He blamed Mr. O'Brien for his physical force doctrines, and could not agree with him.

At half-past three o'clock the rent was announced to be £57.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord John Russell has written a long letter to the Duke of Leinster, embodying the views of the Government upon the present crisis. His Lordship expresses his regret that the landlords of Ireland had not commenced useful works on their estates, and thus given employment to the people. The letter proceeds to remark upon the inconvenience of Government interference with the sale of food, and concludes by giving an opinion that, in order to enable Ireland to maintain her position, her agriculture must be greatly improved.

MORE PROVISION RIOTS.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* states that on Thursday morning (last week), fifty-two drays laden with flour, belonging to the neighbouring millers, whilst proceeding to Shannon Harbour, escorted by the police and a party of the 16th Regiment, under Captain Bolton, were surrounded by a starving multitude, who succeeded in carrying off two of the bags. Were it not for the forbearance of the first escort, Mr. Browne was struck with stones. His conduct was not very conciliatory towards the people when he came up with them. The *Ennagh Guardian* says that on the previous day, as a cart laden with wheat meal was proceeding to Mr. Naughton's, at Portumna, and when near a place called Rathcabbinn, a party, chiefly composed of women and boys, attacked it, and carried away three bags, 60 stone, of the meal. The Dublin papers state that in the King's County herds of the populace lie in wait for provisions, and, except where guarded by strong escorts, they succeed in becoming their possessors.

MORE MURDERS.—Tipperary has been the scene of another awful murder. On Thursday night (last week) Mr. Benjamin J. Cooke, of Galbooly, near Thurles, was shot dead while proceeding from his stable to his dwelling-house. Deceased, who was married, was not more than twenty-three years of age, and was much esteemed in his neighbourhood. He was respectfully connected, being a cousin of one of the county members. It is reported that he was about to eject three or four families for non-payment of rent. The *Longford Journal* says:—"On Thursday night (last week) a party of armed men broke into the house of James McCarney, under-bailiff to Mr. McConkey, of Enchan, in the county of Longford. They first shot him in the bowels, and then beat his brains out with the butts of their guns. The offence lodged against him is that he paid his rent about a fortnight previously." On Monday night (last week) two ruffians entered the cottage of a respectable farmer, named Thomas Walshe (between Broadford and O'Brien's Bridge), whom they mortally wounded with a pistol-shot through his body." Several other outrages are reported from the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Limerick.

MURDER IN LONGFORD.—On the night of Thursday (last week), an armed party attacked the dwelling of a man named McAlamy, the under-agent or bailiff on the lands of Anahan, near Ballinacum, the property of George Maconchy, Esq., the high-sheriff, entered the house, took him out, and brutally shot him at the door of his house, in the presence of his wife and family. Afterwards they proceeded to the house of Joseph Woods, who acts in the same capacity on the estate of Mr. Cruikshank, fired a shot, and threatened him, if they should return, with death. Mr. Alamy had served some notices to quit on the day or two preceding.

MORE OUTRAGES.—Some of the Provincial Irish papers publish long lists of outrages which have occurred in different parts of the country. A letter from Nenagh says:—"On Sunday, between the hours of two and three o'clock, this town was thrown into a state of alarm by the news reaching that Mrs. Finch, of Killeeman, was fired at on her way home from divine service. The facts are as follow:—Three ruffians, one armed with a pistol, stopped the coach of Mrs. Finch, about a mile from this town, and one of them presented a pistol at her, whilst the other gave her a threatening notice. They fired a shot, and broke the window of the carriage. They then decamped through the fields, and were followed by a son of Mrs. Finch's, who happened to be going to mass at the time. He came up with one of the ruffians crossing a trench, and succeeded in knocking him down, and injured him so that he was unable to proceed any further. He left him to the coachman, who followed close to him, and pursued the others, and succeeded in arresting one other of the ruffians of the town. They were both brought to Nenagh Gaol. Their names are Joseph Spain and John Hogan; the latter was arrested for the murder of Mr. Waller."

COUNTRY NEWS.

TRADE IN WORCESTERSHIRE.—The glove trade of Worcester has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years. The carpet trade of Kidderminster, which had somewhat revived during the months of August and September, has declined again to so low an ebb that the first houses are now only working four days a week. Altogether, the year 1846 has been the worst in this branch of trade since 1840.

A CONFUSED AFFAIR.—A mother and daughter being together in Westmoreland, were, a few days ago, brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babies were placed in a cradle, and to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, the nurses were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son! A matter which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Accounts have been received, during the past week, of further dilapidations on the North British Railway. A portion of one of the embankments at Lamberton, where the line approaches within a few yards of the sea, has given way, and the trains have, since then, proceeded only on one line of rails. The embankment began to sink just as a train had passed over it; and, no doubt, the subsidence was hastened by the weight of the train acting on the sandy material, which was saturated with water from the recent rains, and partially undermined by the scouring action of the sea. One of the temporary bridges reported by General Passey to have been secure, and perfectly satisfactory to him, has also been swept away. But the disasters are not confined to the embankments and the bridges. The Whinstone cuttings have been in many places ruptured by the recent frosts and thaws, trifling as they have been, and masses of stone and earth have descended, like vast avalanches, on the line, burying the railway, and interrupting the progress of the trains. On Thursday week a train from Edinburgh was on the point of being buried by one of these displacements, the escape being almost miraculous. A large mass of stone, several tons in weight, with a superincumbent mass of loose material, descended suddenly as the train was approaching the place, and the steam was only turned off in time to prevent a fearful catastrophe. —*Newcastle Journal*.

THE ESSEX POISONINGS.—The adjourned inquest was again resumed on Saturday last, at the Cock Inn, Maunden, before Mr. C. C. Lewis, the Coroner for Essex, to investigate the deaths of Solomon Taylor, the offspring of Lydia Taylor, and Thomas Newport, farmer, of Clavering. It is, no doubt, in the remembrance of our readers that the woman Sarah Chesham, against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned for poisoning her own children, was in the first instance detected putting salve or some other deleterious substance into the child's mouth, and upon the charge of attempting to poison, was apprehended and committed to Chelmsford Gaol, when circumstances transpired which led to the discovery of the murders by poison of Sarah Chesham's children. The verdict of the Jury was—"That deceased, Solomon Taylor, died from mesenteric disease of the glands, but whether from natural causes or otherwise there was not sufficient evidence to show."

NATIONAL ANTI-POOR-LAW PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT UNION.—A Public meeting, convened to promote the objects of this institution, was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. B. B. Caldwell, M.P., one of the chief founders of the institution, detailed the proposed plan to alleviate if not to remove the distress and sufferings which prevail amongst the working classes of the country. The proposed union would consist of three classes—friendly societies, building societies, and insurance societies. It was proposed not only to approve of the principle of the plan, and a future meeting would be called for sanctioning and carrying out the details. A resolution approving of the principle was unanimously agreed to.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK, AND PICTURESCAPE CALENDAR FOR 1847.

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The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.

The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON; Illustrative of the National Sports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Principal Articles of the Calendar—Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.—Astronomical Symbols and Abbreviations Explained—Calendar of the Jews—The Months of the Turkish Calendar—Law Terms—University Terms, Oxford and Cambridge—Anniversaries, Occurrences and Festivals: Duration of Moonlight (Illustrated) Sun and Moon Rising and Setting; High Water; Equation of Time, &c.—Astronomical Appearances and Occurrences, Right Ascensions and Declinations of Planets; Time of Moon's Changes, Day of Month, Day Break, Twilight, &c.—Chart of that portion of Ireland, Wales, England, and France, to which the Solar Eclipse will be Annular on the 9th Oct. 1847. High Water Table for the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales The Eclipse, with Engravings A Table Showing the times of Sun-rising and Sun-setting, at London and all the chief Cities and Towns in Great Britain and Ireland Magnetic Declination or Variation of the Compass Le Verrier's New Planet, with a Chart Holidays kept at Public Offices: Quarter Sessions in England and Wales, &c. British Premiers, from the year 1760 to the present time Stamps and Taxes, &c. The Royal Family—The Queen's Household—Her Majesty's Ministers—East India Company—City Officers—Law Courts: Court of Bankruptcy, Insolvent Debtors Court—Government Offices and Officers—New Postal Regulations New Acts of Parliament: The Corn Bill of Last Session ("The English Farm Yard")—The Sugar Duties Bill—Acts for the Social Improvement and Comfort of the Poor—Railway Gauges—The Act for the Dissolution of Railway Companies—The Poor Removal Bill—Application for Local Acts—The Small Debts Act New Domestic Hints Deadly Nightshade (Illustrated) Governors and Directors of the Bank of England—Passport Offices.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—Lord Mayor's Day—Prince of Wales born, 1841.
TUESDAY, 10.—George Fox died, 1690—Martin Luther born, 1483.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Martin's Day, or Martinmas.
THURSDAY, 12.—Leibnitz died, 1716.
FRIDAY, 13.—Curran died, 1817.
SATURDAY, 14.—The Source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending November 14.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.	M. A. h. m.
5 33	5 54	6 18	6 41	7 8	7 29
8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13
5 33	5 54	6 18	6 41	7 8	7 29

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. B." Post-Office, Windsor, is thanked for the details of "the Buckinghamshire Disaster," but we have not room to engrave them.
"J. B." does not deserve whether he refers to the Magi, or Guebres, Worshippers of Fire, still numerous in the East; or to the philosophical doctrine of a Central Fire.
"Eusebius." Manchester.—We will see.
"Jutz." Dundee.—Neither.
"A Countryman."—"Ard's Self-Instructing French Grammar." St. Katherine's Docks are in Middlesex.
"A. B. C." Bedford is one of the nearest towns in England, and is singularly well provided with schools.
"Chivalry."—We have not room for the Portrait.
"M. N." Peterborough, should order our Latest Edition.
"G. B. H." will find the inscription in question in Jesse's "Windsor and Elton." we cannot spare space to quote it.
"A. B. C." Harrow.—We do not undertake to decide wagers.
"Capt."—"Peckham."—"The Patent Journal," No. 89, Chancery-lane.
"Erebie."—Declined.
"G. B." is thanked for the hint, but it reached us too late to be available.
"E. A." Kennington.—Apply to Mr. Mogg, Map-publisher, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.
"Merman." may find Mr. Scott Russell's New System of Ship-building described in the Reports of the British Association; or, a letter addressed to Mr. Scott Russell, Society of Arts, Adelphi, may be more satisfactory.
"J. J." Deptford.—The hours of work depend upon the practice of the trade, with which we are not acquainted.
"E. A. P." Hull.—The population of the parish of Sheffield is 111,091, of which 58,186 are inhabitants of the town of Sheffield.
"J. M." Bolton.—The "Illustrated London Almanack for 1845" may be had, by order, of any News-agent. The Almanack for 1847 has just appeared.
"Cribbage."—We cannot recognise Card-playing questions.
"J. G." Liverpool.—"Justice Shallows." Exeter.—"A Constant Reader." Kennington.—"Rosetta." Ayrshire.—We cannot spare room for replies to your questions.
"R. E." Clithero.—See the blank verse, by Dickens, in No. 99, Vol. 4, of our Journal.
"M. Frichot & Abbeville" should apply to Aubert et Cie., Place de la Bourse à Paris.
"Y."—We do not clearly understand the exact point on which information is sought. The accession to a Marquisate, of the Chief of a family, and the assumption by him of the armorial ensigns attached to the title, would not confer the right of using the adopted Arms on a collateral descendant, who was entitled to quarter the original shield. Apply, for the painting, to Mr. Partridge, 122, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.
"F. R."—There are, now-a-days, so many persons seeking employment, that some interest is required to procure even such situations as those our Correspondent refers to.
"Byrra."—According to the Parliamentary Reports, the numerical strength of the British Army is about 120,000; that of the East India Company's forces, about 220,000.
"A Continual Peruser."—The military rank of the husband should not, we think in good taste, be added on the lady's card.
"Verlangen" shall be answered in our next.
"P. B. Z."—The form of address depends entirely on the relative position and the terms of familiarity that exist between the Correspondents. If the letter be written by an inferior (that is, by a person not in the sphere of a lady), this conclusion will do:—"I have the honour to be, most respectfully, your Ladyship's faithful, humble servant." But, if the Correspondent be a gentleman, however humble in means and position, "who has always been on intimate terms" with the Peeress, then the subscription may run thus:—"I am, my dear Lady, yours very truly."
"O. Πυρδωκουεως," Chichester, should apply to a Philosophical Instrument Maker.
"A. A. W. K." is correct in his surmise.
"G. W." Borough.—Mr. Macready was born in London, March, 1793.
"M. G. H." Cambridge, is thanked for the Sketch.
"A Subscriber from No. 1," Plymouth.—We have not room for the subjects suggested.
"H. D."—Apply to Mr. Wells, Bouverie-street, for Box-wood, for Engraving.
"L. M. M." may learn the value of Brass Money by applying to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
"Louisa Mary."—Phototypy is Printing according to Sound; and Phonography, Writing by the same rule.
"J. Stirrup."—We cannot recognise wagers.
"W. T. H." Winton.—The Advertisements will not be liable to duty.
"W. D." Maidstone.—The work on Gauging most in use is Synon's "Practical Gauger," 7s. On the Slide Rule, see Bateman's "Excise Officer's Manual," 7s. 6d.
"Marnis."—We do not know the amount of compensation in question.
"A Constant Reader" should apply for a List of Shareholders in the Southwark Bridge Company to their Office, 10, Queen-street Place, Upper Thames-street.
"A Constant Reader."—Miss Eliza Cook is a native of England.
"C. D."—We cannot give any information as to the work on Artificial Incubation, or its author.
"A. P. T."—The number of Vessels in the British Navy was given in the Times, a few months since.
"J. R." had better apply to a Solicitor.
"Robert Ganjam."—We do not read Major Bevan's "Field Sports in India" in the London Catalogue of Books: does our Correspondent refer to the "Thirty Years in India"?
"W. N." Canterbury.—The Mail Steam Packets sail for Malta and Alexandria on the 3rd and 20th of every month.
"An Old Subscriber."—Next week, we shall be enabled to give the colouring of Mulready's "Choosing the Wedding Gown."
"F. M. S."—See our last "To Correspondents," for information relative to the Subscriptions for St. Mark's Church, Alexandria.
"J. W. G." Ramsgate.—Tilly, Fire Engineer, 245, Blackfriars-road.
"F. G. S." Edinburgh.—Nos. 218, 219, 220, and 221 of our Journal.
"J. M. S."—We prefer Murphy's Translation of Tacitus.
"Cork."—Liszt's Pianoforte "Recitals" consisted entirely of pieces played by himself, composed by various writers.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

THE foreign intelligence of the week has furnished a few incidents prominent enough to deserve a passing remark. India is on the whole tranquil; and it is possible the present Governor-General, having sheathed his sword, may retire, to make way for the "best man in Peel's camp," who, it is said, is to be "drawn out" of it by the offer of this important post; though, as Lord Dalhousie is a civilian, he can hardly discharge the double duties which have been so well performed by Lord Hardinge. There is no knowing, however, what military tendencies may be latent in a man; he may turn out as great an amateur of the trade of war as Lord Ellenborough; though the Railway Department of the Board of Trade is not the most promising school for training an Indian warrior.

Whoever may be at the head of affairs in India should direct his attention to one subject mentioned in the last accounts—the corruptions and cheating of those who supply the army in Scinde with provisions: it appears that the Major Monsoons are at work there on a large scale, robbing the Government and the soldiers with exceeding boldness and impartiality. The question is a very important one; for mismanagement, or something worse, in this particular, is at the root of many of the abuses that make the soldier's life so unpopular. Armies in the field have always been a source of gain to the few who were in the position to trade in their supplies, from the *vivandiere* on the smallest scale to the great contractors, the *Ouvrards* of their time; all act in the spirit of ancient *Pistol*, who rejoiced in the prospect of being "suttler to the camp," because, as he justly anticipated, "profits would accrue." Immense fortunes were made in Spain and Portugal by those on whom our soldiers depended for food; and it is impossible to avoid a suspicion, when we read the history of those campaigns, with all their descriptions of want and privation, that large sums were paid for small and insufficient supplies: the Duke's Despatches are repeatedly urgent and complaining on this head; Napoleon has, we believe, been known to subject a speculating contractor to martial law, and balance accounts between the cheating purveyor and the cheated troops, by the muffled drum and a firing party; the Emperor was not to be trifled with in such things; though he had rather more than a soldier's ordinary indifference as to the lives of his men, when an object was to be gained, yet to starve his troops for the profit of a sordid gang of provision dealers, was no part of his system. Difficulties will always occur, and for those every Commander, nay, even the men themselves, will make every allowance, when explained; but, for direct, flagrant dishonesty, there can be no excuse or palliation. Grain and meat may be dear, and hard to get; but false weights are a shameful abuse in any circumstances, and worse, if possible, in the midst of a British Army, the bulk of which has no remedy against the harpies who plunder it. No one can read such an extract from our Indian intelligence as the following, without grief and shame:—

Swindling to a most alarming extent is said to have been discovered in those supplying the troops with meat, false weights and improper steelyards having been made use of for the purposes of fraud. The bakers who supplied the bread, again, appear to have been partly paid in grain from the Government stores, higher prices having been charged for this than those current in the market; on both points severe general orders have been issued by Sir C. Napier. It is said that singular contrivances for discovering these abuses have been made, so that the parties presently implicated may prove innocent, and the blame be further forwarded to other shoulders.

Certainly, General Napier is the man to crush this sort of iniquity in the bud, if any one can do it; but the last paragraph intimates that the evil spreads higher than suspected, and may require the aid of the Government of India to support the Commander-in-Chief. Are we retrograding in the matter of official honesty to the days of Warren Hastings? It must be looked to. These are not times in which the condition of the army can be made worse with safety. The necessary risks of climates and casualties are enough, with small pay and pensions that are little else than a mockery, to deter men from the service; but cheating and robbery, and such Old Bailey practices, furnish an item to the calculation that no Government should permit to exist for a moment; they must be at once put down.

From Spain, we hear little but accounts of balls and fêtes, and the giving of snuff-boxes to those who have had a hand in the double marriage. Some of these proceedings are absurd enough, but not more ludicrous than the useless pertinacity with which the French and English journals continue to discuss the propriety of an affair irrevocably settled. The grave citations from the Treaty of Utrecht, and appeals to international law, and formal extracts from the records of the Bourbon family, have now an air of burlesque, when the event they should have prevented and did not, has occurred. If we have been overreached, there is little wisdom in proclaiming the fact to the world with such persevering clamour. It is a pity we are obliged to derive our knowledge of Spanish politics almost exclusively through French sources, or through the English journals, equally coloured, perhaps, by antagonism. There is no independent or trustworthy press in Spain, for most of the Madrid journals are in the pay of France, and those of the provinces are beneath notice. There may be a deep feeling in Spain against the French alliance, but certainly no overt act has shown it. The most violent expression of dislike that can be traced is not among the people against the French, but among the grandees against Christina, and that more on matters of etiquette than principle or morals. Military officers are disgusted at having to mount guard at the door of Munoz as at the Palace, and the nobles are horrified at seeing the daughters of a private soldier sitting on stools the same height as those of the Princesses of the Blood Royal. The real evils the country suffers under—want of trade, roads, and enterprise—are never spoken of; they are nothing in comparison with the height of a stool!

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.—On Sunday last her Majesty and Prince Albert the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic Household, attended Divine Service, in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. During the week her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children have been out for airings.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning, and remained at the Castle to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford took their departure this morning for town. The Royal dinner circle included, in addition to her Majesty's visitors, and the members of the Royal Household in waiting upon the Queen and the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, the Baroness de Spath, and Colonel Sir George Couper. The following compositions were performed by the band of the 1st Life Guards during the dinner:—"March," "Stradella," "Flotow; Overture," "Fidelio," Beethoven; Potpourri, No. 1, "Lombardi," Verdi; Quadrille, Scotch, Waddell; Polka, La-bitzky. Her Majesty's private band attended the remainder of the evening.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Duke of Wellington is expected to remain at Walmer Castle till the middle of the month, when his grace proceeds to Strathfieldsaye for the winter.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Marquis of Ailsa, who has lately succeeded to the title, by the death of his grandfather, will be married on an early day next week, by special licence, to the daughter of Lady Jephson. THE EARL OF AUCKLAND'S DINNER TO THE CABINET MINISTERS.—The Earl of Auckland gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers, on Wednesday evening, a his residence in the Admiralty. The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town in the afternoon, from his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts, and joined his colleagues. The Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hob-house, Lord Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Marquis of Clanricarde were also present.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COURT.—The day for the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, to honour the Duke of Norfolk with their presence at Arundel Castle, is now fixed for Tuesday, the 1st day of December. But her Majesty and the Prince will first visit the Isle of Wight again, the Queen being anxious to inspect the progress of some alterations and improvements which she suggested previously to the Court leaving Osborne House on the 26th of September last, and the visit to Arundel Castle will take place on her Majesty's return from thence. On Monday next, the Prince of Wales will have completed his fifth year, and the day will be marked by a larger dinner party at Windsor Castle than ordinary. His Royal Highness and the other juvenile members of the Royal Family, it is supposed, will then accompany the Queen and Prince Consort to the Isle of Wight on Wednesday or Thursday. The return of the Court to Windsor, as at present arranged, will take place on or about the 5th of December, as it is not expected the Queen will extend her visit to Arundel Castle beyond three days.

LANDING OF HER MAJESTY AT GUERNSEY.—We understand that her Majesty was much pleased with Mr. Naffel's picture of the Queen's landing at Guernsey. The artist has received a letter to this gratifying announcement, and stating that the keeper of the privy purse would forward 25 guineas to him. The Queen has also allowed the artist to lithograph the drawing and to dedicate it and other views of Guernsey, to her Majesty. Our readers will recollect that we engraved this picture in No. 227 of our journal.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF MICHAELMAS TERM.—On Monday, Westminster Hall, and the avenues which lead to it, by mid-day evinced unmistakable signs that the long vacation had passed away, and that the various Courts were about to wear their wonted aspect. Cabs, containing gentlemen "learned in the law," followed each other in rapid succession to the rendezvous of law; and clerks and cads, loaded with legal paraphernalia, trotted also in shoals, in the same direction. Bustle and animation appeared everywhere. The very officials of the Courts, and the various ticket-porters and hangers on, seemed to have brushed off the rust of the past, and looked fresher than ever; but the counsel, especially those who have something to do, expressed their joy in smiles and jokes. The entrance to the Hall, and the Hall itself, were lined by respectfully-dressed ladies and gentlemen, anxious to obtain a sight of the Judges, as they passed on to their respective courts. They arrived at the Hall at half-past one o'clock.

In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Erie, who has been appointed to that court, took their seats. Mr. Sergeant Talford and Mr. Sergeant Manning were then invited to take their seats as Queen's Sergeants, and Mr. Sergeant Murphy and Mr. Sergeant Byles, who have received patents of precedence; and Messrs. Humphrey, Bacon, Kolt, and Walpole, of the Equity bar, who have been appointed Queen's Counsel, were called within the bar.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. FERRAND, M.P., AT THE INSTANCE OF A POOR-LAW COMMISSIONER.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, being called on to move, said he rose to move for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Ferrand, at the instance of Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, Poor-law Commissioner, for a libel published of and concerning him in the *Times* newspaper of 10th of August. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the case of the Keighley Union, which has so often attracted, at the instance of Mr. Ferrand, the attention of Parliament and the Government. That gentleman had stated, in his place in Parliament, in 1842, that great abuses had taken place in the union through the guardians' misconduct, and drew the attention of the Home Secretary, Sir J. Graham, to the subject. The right hon. gentleman communicated with the Board of Poor-law Commissioners at Somerset House, and Mr. Cornwall Lewis deputed Mr. Mott, an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, to make the necessary inquiries into the case of the poor in the Keighley Union. Mr. Mott made that inquiry on the spot, and he, on the 23rd of April following, made a report to the Poor-law Commissioners, stating that there had been mismanagement of the funds for the maintenance of the poor in the union; that the guardians had exceeded their power, and put the union to great expense by their attempts to keep down wages in that manufacturing district, by the manner in which they distributed relief to the able-bodied poor, and that there was a want of control over their conduct in this respect, which entailed considerable additional expense, and hence the poor-rates were increasing. In effect, that in this manufacturing district the provisions of the Poor-law were evaded, that in this manufacturing district, and that unless care were taken to correct the present course of proceeding, the evils complained of would increase and be augmented tenfold. Upon this report, which was confirmed by that of Sir John Walsham, another Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, the Commissioners issued a remedial order, which was so disagreeable to Mr. Ferrand, that he gave notice in the house he should move an address to the Crown for the withdrawal of that order made by the Poor-law Commissioners in respect of that union. The committee to which Mr. Mott's report had been referred reported that his statements, though vague, had been borne out. The learned counsel said he should pass over the occurrences that subsequently took place until the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons, last session, to inquire into certain irregularities which had taken place in the Andover Union, when Mr. George Cornwall Lewis was summoned to attend and give evidence before it. The two cases were altogether distinct, yet Mr. Ferrand, after four years had passed away, thought he saw reason to connect them, and vent his spleen upon Mr. Lewis. There had been a letter of Mr. Ferrand in the *Times* of the 8th August last, in which he stated that, though ill, he had watched with intense interest the proceedings in the Andover Union case, in a committee of the house; and pledged himself to prove, next session, that the whole proceedings by the Commissioners, in respect to the Keighley Union, in 1842, were a foul conspiracy upon the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. G. Lewis, to crush him (Mr. Ferrand) in the House of Commons. This letter was followed by another on the 10th, of which the learned counsel said he would read extracts to the Court. It commenced thus:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—That the Poor-law Commission has burst like a shell is indeed a great fact. I will prove that Mr. George Lewis was guilty of the most deliberate falsehood, for the purpose of deceiving the House of Commons, and of rescuing his most confidential friend, Sir James Graham, from the infamy which awaits him. The arch Commissioner, Sir James Graham, had been convicted before the Committee of Inquiry of having made erroneous statements in the House of Commons when he denied my charge at Leeds. "That he took steps to procure a report that was false, for the purpose of crushing me in the House of Commons." Upon the Committee it appeared that Mr. Lewis was examined as a witness, and with the whole of this evidence the writer found fault, and asserted further, "That nearly the whole of the statements were false, and that Mr. Mott received instructions to visit Keighley Union at least two months before my notice appeared on the journals of the House of Commons; that notice, I again repeat, being founded upon Mr. Mott's false report of the previous April." The out-door relief order (which the arch Commissioner, Sir James Graham, declared in the House of Commons, on the 27th of June, 1842, was founded upon Mr. Mott's report) is dated the "20th of April," and the notice which I gave in the House of Commons to move an address to the Crown for the withdrawal of an order in regard to the Keighley Union, was given in June or July. It was this very out-door relief order of the 30th of April, 1842, which was founded on Mr. Mott's false report of the 13th of the same month.

The writer then proceeds to infer that it was not in consequence of his notice, as stated by Mr. Lewis, that Mr. Mott was sent down to the Keighley Union, and therefore his assertion was false:—

Were a witness at the Old Bailey caught in such a deliberate falsehood as Mr. G. Lewis was guilty of on Tuesday last, he would be packed off in the prison van, and indicted for perjury.

I ask, is there no member of the committee who will move that Mr. G. Lewis be called to the bar of the House of Commons, to receive condign punishment for having deliberately prepared himself to give such scandalously false evidence before a Committee appointed by the House.

If he be permitted to go unpunished, the proceedings of Committees of the House of Commons will soon be looked on as a mere farce. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Harden Grange, August 7. W. B. FERRAND.

The charge made throughout this correspondence is that Mr. Lewis and Sir James Graham had made use of Mr. Mott's false report to injure the writer, and that they had instructed him to get a partial report for that purpose. Sir Frederick Thesiger said he had affidavits on the part of both the late Secretary of State and Mr. Lewis, stating that such assertions were totally unfounded. The Lord Chief Justice said the learned counsel might take a rule to show cause.

RIGHT TO RECOVER RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—WONTNER V. SHARP.—This case was tried before Mr. Justice Erie, at the Middlesex sittings after Trinity Term, when a verdict passed for the plaintiff. It was an action brought by Mr. Wontner, solicitor, against the defendant, as one of the provisional committeemen of the Direct London and Exeter Railway, to recover the sum of £82 10s., money paid by the plaintiff for sixty shares in the said railway.—Mr. Fitzherbert on Wednesday moved in the Court of COMMON PLEAS for a rule to show cause why a non-suit should not be entered, or a verdict for the defendant, pursuant to leave reserved, or, why there should not be a new trial, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the learned judge. It appeared that the company was formed in the month of June, 1845, and that on the 25th September the plaintiff applied for thirty shares. On the 10th October he made an application for a further allotment of thirty shares; and on the following day he received a letter, stating that sixty shares had been appropriated to him. On the 17th October an advertisement appeared, to the effect that the committee had completed the allotment of shares, and that, therefore, they called upon all shareholders to pay the amount of their deposits. On the 22nd Oct. the plaintiff paid his deposit of £82 10s. upon the 60 shares he had obtained; and on the 4th Nov. he signed the parliamentary deed, and received the scrip. On the 15th Dec. a meeting of the shareholders was held at which the plaintiff was present. It was then announced that, out of the 120,000 shares which the scheme required, only 58,000 had been allotted, and it was agreed that steps should forthwith be taken, in order to procure a bill from Parliament. On the 31st of December it was found that the Company could not go to Parliament during the then session, and on the 6th of January the plaintiff commenced his action to recover back the money he had paid, alleging that he had been induced to pay it by a fraudulent representation on the part of the Company. The grounds upon which an application was made for a non-suit were that there was no proof of money had and received, and no proof that the advertisement which contained the alleged fraudulent representation was circulated for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff to pay the money. The learned Judge, in summing up the case, told the jury that, if they were of opinion that the advertisement in question contained a false statement, and that that false statement was a material inducement to the plaintiff to part with his money, the verdict must be for the plaintiff on that ground. His Lordship also left it to the jury to say whether the plaintiff had signed the Parliamentary deed, under the same belief as he had paid the money. The learned Counsel submitted that, upon one or all of the ground he had mentioned, the defendant was entitled to a rule.—The rule was granted.

M. MINAST.—This ingenious yet suffering Artist is, we perceive, again a candidate at the National Benevolent Institution; the election takes place during the present month, and we hope to see this meritorious application, at length, successful.

POSTSCRIPT.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a female servant in the employ of Mr. Terry, a linen-draper in Chiswell-street, was carrying a pie-dish in the street, when by some accident she tripped and fell, and her throat was cut by the sharp edges of the broken dish. Dr. Jeffs, of Finsbury-square, who happened to be near at the moment, rendered every assistance, which proved unavailing: the carotid artery and jugular vein had been completely severed, and the poor woman expired in a few moments.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the private dwelling-house of Mr. H. Shank, 18, Powell-street East, King-square, Clerkenwell, which, besides destroying a deal of property, was attended with fatal consequences to a young man, aged twenty-four, a clerk in a mercantile house in the City, named Henry Rigdon. It seems that he returned home between one and two o'clock in the morning, and retired to bed. Nothing was heard of him until six o'clock, at which hour Mr. Shank left home to go to the City. Previous to leaving he states that he distinctly heard Mr. Rigdon coughing, and there can be little doubt from what has since transpired that the unfortunate man was then in the agonies of death. The proprietor of the house, not knowing that anything had happened, went away and left his wife and family asleep in the upper floor of the house. At half-past eight o'clock the neighbours perceived flames issuing from the first-floor back room, in which the young man was sleeping. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised; but, such a strong hold had the flames already obtained, that they had broken through the door, and were ascending up the staircase with such fury, that Mrs. Shank and her family had the greatest difficulty in effecting an escape. Upon making an inspection of the premises, as soon as the fire was got down, an awful spectacle presented itself. In the first floor back-room, lying on the remains of a bed, was the body of the unfortunate young man Rigdon, burnt almost as black as a coal. The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of the leg were protruding through the end of the bed. The other parts of the body were burnt in a most dreadful manner. It is supposed that the fire was caused from a spark having fallen from the deceased's candle into his bed.

MORE PROVISION RIOTS IN IRELAND.—The Irish papers received yesterday contain the following account of riots in Kinsale:—"The Board of Works having come to the determination of employing the labourers in the barony of Kinsale at task-work in future, an intimation to that effect was given on Saturday evening, when a number of them having refused to work on those terms were discharged. On Monday all the men being out of employment assembled from the surrounding country, to the number of about 400, in the town of Kinsale, and not having tasted food during the day, proceeded to visit the bakers' shops in the town, and demand bread. Six of them were visited in this manner, and the owners, to prevent any injury being done to their property, handed the bread out to them, and the famishing labourers then left quietly."

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN IRELAND.—The *Limerick Reporter* of Tuesday gives the following melancholy recital:—"On Sunday morning, Mr. John O'Grady, of Martinstown, near Kilsnane, took away the life of his wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Quinlan, of Ballyneal, near the town of Tipperary, to whom he had been married about six months, and, more awful still, he subsequently slaughtered the servant maid. The circumstances are briefly these:—The servant was attracted by some noise to the bedroom of her master and mistress, when to her horror she discovered the latter weltering in her gore from a fatal stab in the neck. She screamed and ran down stairs, when she was pursued by Mr. O'Grady into the stable, where, seizing a pitchfork, he stabbed her in several parts of the body until he killed her. He then left the house, and was not seen till the next day, when he was taken into custody. It is stated by some that he surrendered himself, and by others that he was concealed in an outhouse. As a proof of the determined deliberation with which the deed was committed, it appears that he previously locked the outside of the bedroom of his sister, doubtless to prevent her giving any assistance or raising an alarm. This horrible tragedy appears to be shrouded in a great deal of mystery, and what adds to it is that a short time since the whole family were nearly poisoned by taking arsenic in bread, instead of soda. We say it appears mysterious, for Mr. O'Grady was comfortable, and had no manner of embarrassment, and was very much attached to his wife, living on most affectionate terms with her."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Paris, on Wednesday, by the Orleans Railroad.

PORTUGAL.—Under this head, at page 290, we mention the success of General Schwalbach over the Algarve insurgents under Caetano. It appears from letters since received that Visconde de Setubal had completely routed the rebel forces at Viana in the Alemtejo, and that Baron Casal, with the troops from Tras-os-Montes, had been victorious at Villareal, near Penafiel, and marched upon Oporto.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S APPROVAL OF SIR G. CARROLL AS LORD MAYOR.

On Monday, Sir G. Carroll, the Lord Mayor elect, went to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, to receive her Majesty's most gracious approbation on being elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Recorder, and Aldermen Hooper, Hunter, and Moon, and attended by the Sheriffs, the Remembrancer, &c.

The Recorder, in introducing the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor, said—"My Lord, I have the honour to present to your Lordship Sir George Carroll, Knt., recently elected by the citizens of London into the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The laws and charters of London have been strictly observed in the election of this gentleman, and it is in accordance with the custom prescribed by the charter, that I have now the honour to solicit at the hands of your Lordship the gracious approbation of the Crown of the choice the citizens have made. The Lord Mayor elect, as a member of the Stock Exchange, was for more than thirty years engaged in extensive financial operations with the leading capitalists of the City, and enjoyed a well-earned reputation for undeviating integrity in all his dealings. After a close attention to business for so many years, Mr. Carroll proposed to himself to retire from the more active scenes of life, and to confine the discharge of his public duties to the requirements of his office as a magistrate for the county of Essex, where he had long resided, was extensively known, and universally respected. But the opinion and earnest solicitation of his friends prevailed with him to change his purpose, and, in 1837, drew him from a temporary retirement to undertake the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. This being the year of her Majesty's accession to the Throne, her Majesty, on the 9th of November, vouchsafed to become a guest of the Corporation of London, and to adorn by her Royal presence the banquet prepared in the Guildhall. The honour of knighthood was on that occasion conferred upon the Sheriffs, the present Lord Mayor elect, and Sir Moses Montefiore, since created a Baronet. In 1839 Sir George Carroll was unanimously elected by the inhabitant householders of Candlewick to represent them as an Alderman of London, and by his accession to this new dignity he perfected the legal qualifications of a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor. As a Justice in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex, in the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and as a Magistrate of the City, and Alderman of his Ward, Sir George Carroll has uniformly evinced his sense of loyalty to the Throne, and a zealous regard for the maintenance of the laws, together with the liberties and franchises of his fellow subjects. To these qualities are superadded the claims of a blameless life, and the evidence of a kind and courteous disposition in a constant urbanity of demeanour, which, whilst it degrades nothing from authority, conciliates opinion in enforcing the law. My Lord, on these grounds the citizens of London cherish the hope—I might be excused, perhaps, the expression, if I added the confident expectation—that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve of and confirm the advancement of this gentleman, a tried and faithful servant of the Crown and of the Corporation, to the highest station and employment of trust and dignity which our city can bestow—that of our Chief Magistrate, and of her Majesty's Lieutenant within the City."

The Lord Chancellor said he felt high gratification in announcing her Majesty's most gracious approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London of Sir George Carroll as Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The highly-esteemed character of Sir George Carroll, the knowledge possessed by his fellow citizens of his qualifications for the office, and his zeal and activity as a magistrate, were convincing arguments of his efficiency, and her Majesty believed that in his hands the dignity of the distinguished office would be unimpaired.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. After the Council the Chancellor of the Exchequer left town, accompanied by Lady Mary Wood, on a visit to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle. The Marquis of Lansdowne was absent from the Council, his Lordship being at his seat, Bowood Park, Wilts.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—At a Court of Common Council on Wednesday, a letter was read from the son of the late Sir Robert Sale, dated Simlah, August 31, acknowledging the arrival of the vase conveying the freedom of the City of London to his lamented father, and stating that his mother had handed it over to him to be preserved as an heir-loom in the family. Sir Robert, it will be recollected, fell at the battle of Moodkee. A letter was also read from Major-General Thackwell, late commanding the cavalry of the army of the Sutlej, acknowledging the receipt of the freedom of the City, voted him by the Corporation. Both letters were ordered to be entered upon the journals. The Court of Common Council also made a grant of £300 to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, and one of 10 guineas to the Scripture Readers Association.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—It is arranged that the line of the pageant on Monday shall be from Gresham-street, and proceed along Princes-street, King William-street, and take water at London-bridge, when his Lordship and the civic authorities will proceed to Westminster Hall, returning from thence to Blackfriars-bridge, and disembarking at the new pier, will, after meeting the Learned Judges in Fleet-street, proceed to the banquet at Guildhall.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The following extensive improvements in the vicinity of Leicester-square will commence, it is expected, early in the present month. The whole of Upper St. Martin's-lane is to be demolished, and a street 101 feet wide to be formed, to be ultimately carried through the heart of the Seven Dials to Tottenham-court-road. A new street to be formed at the junction of St. Martin's-lane, Cranbourne-street, Newport-street, and Long-acre, in a line through to King-street, Covent Garden, and the Strand. The south end of St. Martin's-lane, near the church, will also be widened by throwing back the houses at the corner of Hemming's-row, and a communication opened between Coventry-street and Oxford-street, by throwing down the pile of buildings separating Rupert-street and Berwick-street. The cost of these undertakings will be £120,000.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday a reduction was made by the principal bakers on the Surrey side of the metropolis of one penny, and, in some cases of three-halfpence, on the late price of a 4lb. loaf.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Pesth, in Hungary, of the 21st ult., says "The price of corn has been falling for some days past in our market, and it is hoped that it will continue to fall. The accounts from the other parts of the country are equally favourable."

We have received papers from Sydney to June 27th, but the intelligence they contain is unimportant. The latest news from New Zealand is to the 4th of June, at which date all was quiet. Governor Grey had been met by a large assemblage of Chiefs, but Heki was not of the number.

As a curious proof of the remarkable character of the present season, we may mention that a branch, cut on Saturday, from an apple-tree growing in a garden in Loughborough-road, Brixton, bears on it two apples. They are "the second crop since the terrible hail-storm of 1st August."

According to letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult., a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Porte and the American Legation in that city, in consequence of the American Minister having afforded protection to an Armenian priest who had been delivered up to the Austrian authorities, from whose custody he escaped, and sought refuge in the house of an American missionary at Smyrna. The Armenian, in the meantime, escaped to America.

According to a letter from Mr. Brooke, dated the 31st of August, the state of affairs in Borneo was more satisfactory. Subsequent to the late attack of the fleet under Sir Thomas Cochrane at Borneo Proper, the Sultan returned to Brunei, from thence he has addressed a letter to her Majesty, craving pardon for the past, and containing many assurances of future good behaviour. Mr. Brooke also stated that the Sultan had ratified all his former engagements.

Lord John Russell has been proposed as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, the election to which office takes place in a short time.

The German papers publish several of the resolutions of the Commercial Congress, held at Berlin. It appears that the import duty on flaxen and hempen threads is to be considerably increased, but that the Congress had not acquiesced in the exigencies of the southern States of Germany, which had long demanded that a duty amounting to a prohibition should be levied on cotton threads.

The last of the Benedictines of Cluny, where Peter the Venerable offered a refuge to the celebrated Abelard, has just expired in the Vosges, at the age of more than 80 years. He was named "Thouvenin."

Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. state that, according to the Budget presented by the Government, the revenue for the current year will produce 18,409,053 drachmas, that the expenses will amount to 17,848,613 drachmas, leaving a surplus of 560,449 drachmas. M. Piscatory, the French Minister, had arrived in Athens from France on the 18th ult. Baron de Werther, the Prussian Minister, had likewise returned to his post.

Accounts from Norway of the 20th ult. state that in the neighbourhood of Christiania and Bergen several fruit-trees had begun to blossom for the second time this year; a phenomenon of extremely rare occurrence in latitudes so far north as 59 and 62.

The German papers which had announced the death of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary, now contradict the report, and say his recovery is confidently anticipated.

There is little doubt that a mail train will, upon the completion of the railways to Edinburgh, run the whole journey between London and that city within ten hours.

Mr. Edward Matthew Ward was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on Monday last.

The *Impartial de Smyrne*, of the 10th ult., says:—"A few days since a shark was caught near Chisme, weighing nearly 26 quintals. On opening the monster, the corpse of a man, unrecognised and dressed, was found in his belly."

On the night of the 30th of September, a tempest of wind and rain ravaged the Melazzo and Marsala (Sicily). A terrible flood ravaged the former town. The inhabitants were surprised in their sleep; trees, sheds, and houses were carried away, and a hundred persons perished. At Marsala eight lives have been lost. The mail courier between Marsala and Trapani was overtaken by the storm and perished.

The St. Petersburg journals of the 24th ult. give accounts from the Caucasus, which represent the position and prospects of the Russian army as excellent, and state that several of the most influential partisans of Schamyl have come over to the Russians.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway to extend their telegraph to the Royal Exchange and Lloyd's Room, by which instantaneous communication will be obtained with Liverpool.

The ship *Adrianduck* and schooner *Phantom*, which arrived at Liverpool from New York on Monday, brought 11,703 bushels of wheat, 2844 barrels of flour, and 14,232 bushels of Indian corn.

The half of the property of the *Handelsblad* newspaper was lately sold at Amsterdam for 250,000 florins. A Dutch journal having affirmed that the purchase had been made on Belgian account, M. L. Keyzer, one of the purchasers, has formally protested against this assertion. M. Keyzer declares that no foreigner, and no foreign power, can have, or ever shall have, the least influence over that paper so long as it retains its present directors.

The *Journal of the Two Sicilies* publishes the treaty of commerce and navigation between the Governments of Austria and Naples, which was ratified on the 3rd ult. By this treaty the commerce of the two States is placed on a footing of equality.

It is intended to erect a splendid mansion on the site of the existing remains of Fonthill Abbey, which are now in the course of removal. The new edifice is to be completed in six years from the present time.

The exportation of British gunpowder was formerly prohibited, but such restriction has been discontinued for some years past, and, at the present time, a French bark is lying at Erith, in the river Thames, loading with this destructive material. It will take in a cargo of 4000 barrels.

The celebrated Viennese dancers, 48 in number, under the direction of Madame Weiss, sailed from Liverpool on Monday morning, in the packet ship *Yorkshire*, for New York.

Letters from Continental Greece bring numerous accounts of murders, brigandages, and piracies. In the village of Kariza, in Eurytania, 18 brigands recently poured burning oil on the bodies of their victims, to induce them to deliver up their money and properties. By this horrible means they are said to have obtained a sum of about 6000 drachmas.

A communication by steam-packet is about to be established between Romen and Dunkirk.

We learn from Zurich that the Government of the Canton of Lucerne has sent a circular to all the other Cantons, announcing that it does not recognise the authorities established by the revolution of Geneva.

A letter from Vienna states that Dr. Heller, of that city, has prepared tow in the same way as has been lately done for cotton, and that its explosive force is far more considerable.

Silvio Pellico, whose name is so well known in Europe, from the account of his sufferings, is now on a visit to M. de Lamartine, at his chateau in Burgundy.

Accounts from Swan River mention the discovery of coal, and of a new port in Western Australia. The coal is stated to have been found within a short distance of Murray River, and thirty-five miles south of Fremantle, though it appears, from the description of the strata, that the extent of the discovery is merely that there are indications of coal. The new port is stated to be in Mangies Bay, at the south extremity of Cockburn Sound. There is said to be a depth of water of five or six fathoms at one hundred yards from the beach.

Fresh herrings were on Wednesday so plentiful that they were selling in the markets throughout the metropolis and the suburbs at the rate of twenty-four for a shilling.

At the recent Carmarthenshire Quarter Sessions, a man of the name of Thomas Phillips was convicted by mistake, the jury, with one exception, being almost entirely ignorant of the English language. The foreman was understood to say Guilty, when the Jury (all Welsh) meant—Not Guilty!

Information has been received from Sydney that a whaling ship, named the *Cape Packet*, (which has been missing two years) had fallen into the hands of the natives of the New Hebrides, Sandwich Islands, and those belonging to her, excepting four hands, savagely murdered. There were 28 seamen besides the crew.

There died last week, at Tullyrone, near Loughall, in the county Armagh, a man named John Meron, who had attained the age of 115 years. He was a pensioner, and for upwards of 80 years received the pay of Government.

During the week ending the 1st inst., the number of persons passing between England and France, was—At Boulogne, 1357; at Calais, 349; total, 1706.

The sword which Lord Nelson wore at the battle of Trafalgar has recently been discovered, and, thanks to Lord Saye and Sele, has been transferred to Greenwich Hospital, where it reposes by the side of the coat worn by our immortal naval hero on the same occasion.

Five vessels were lost at Boulogne during the late gale. A French vessel was also wrecked at Ramsgate, three out of a crew of five perishing in the waves.

A new Hungarian dance, called the Csorder, is all the rage in Germany, and likely to supersede the Polka.

The *New Orleans Picayune* says there are no less than 502 regular boarders in the St. Charles Hotel, of that place, beside 170 servants and employers. This makes a population of nearly 700 within the walls of a single building, sufficient to form quite a village in the country.

The ex-Premier and his colleague, the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., have been entertaining, at their respective country mansions, a succession of visitors. Sir Robert Peel, as our readers know, has a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings at his town residence; and at Drayton Manor, the Baronet is having for his gallery, a collection of portraits of the most eminent living men of science and art. At the romantic seat of Penicuik, both the sister arts, painting and music, are cultivated by the family of Sir George Clerk, and afford the worthy Baronet an agreeable relaxation from his long official services.

Baron Liebig imagines the essence of the potato disease to consist in the conversion of the albumen, a usual constituent of healthy potatoes, into caseine, a principle which, by its great instability of composition, is supposed to cause the potato to putridify rapidly.



PENSEROSA!—PAINTED BY WINTERHALTER.

Say! What's thy waking dream, poor Girl?
Thy tambourine has ceased to whirl
Its tiny cymbals—lark and merle *

Than thou. While charming hind and earl,
Less blithe I ween
Hast lately been.

Oh! joyous was thy dark eye's glance,
Elfin thy footstep in the dance,
And innocence that can enhance,
All gifts, is thine.

Why sink in this half torpid trance,
Sweet minstrel mine?

Art dreaming of thy native hills
Where Appennine pours down his rills,
And memory thy dark eye fills

Or can it be—misfortune chills
With joyful tears?
Thy budding years?

Or while thy careless footsteps rove
Through town or hamlet—mead or grove—
Hast ever thought young maid of love
And felt his power,

Soaring all human things above,
Thou fairest flower?

Beware! beware! for ruin lies
Within the lustre of his eyes;
Prudent the maid who timely flies
That fowler's snare.

Who seeks but to enjoy his prize
And then—despair!

Oh! may that doom ne'er fall on thee,
May true love thy companion be,
And joyful as the zephyrs free

Jingling thy tambourine in glee,
Thy dance and song,
Life's path along!

We have engraved this very interesting scene, from a remarkably fine print, by Joubert,† from Winterhalter's celebrated Picture.

* The Blackbird.

† Published by Goupil and Vibert, Paris.

THE LONDON ART-UNION ANNUAL for 1847. R. A. Sprigg.

This elegant folio, the second of the series, consists of nicely-etched and mezzotinted copies of the several pictures selected by the Prize-holders in the London Art-Union, in 1845. The subjects are 265 in number, and they afford correct ideas of the styles of the painters of the respective pictures. They include every variety of composition, from the dignity of Scriptural subjects to the playful humour of every-day life. Hence, there is abundant variety to please the most fastidious taste. They are very judiciously grouped; and the work is, altogether, produced in a highly tasteful style. The plates are sketched and engraved by Henry Melville. The volume is splendidly bound, and will prove a seasonable and superb present for the drawing-room table.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

DEVOTIONAL MUSIC. Edited by JAMES MARQUET. Lonsdale.

Mr. Marquet has been a lay vicar of Westminster Abbey some forty years; and, having compiled, for the use of the late Princess Augusta, and for her present Majesty, when Princess Victoria, in 1828, a selection of Sacred Musical Pieces, he has been induced to submit to the public a collection of Devotional Music, that may be sung on a Sunday evening in family circles. For the words of these compositions, he has resorted to the version of the Psalms of the Rev. James Merrick, who died in 1765, before his work had been published, and whose merits have been handsomely acknowledged by Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, who died in 1787. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, in his Essays, prefers Merrick's version to the Psalms of Sternhold, and Hopkins, Brady, Tate, &c. Mr. Marquet, in the musical adaptation, has acted upon the principle of the Rev. Mr. Rowland Hill, that Satan should not have all the best music exclusively; and, in the task of selection, the compiler has gleaned from gems, secular as well as sacred, from Handel, Battishill, Boyce, Callcott, Cooke, Pleyel, Travers, Harrington, Rogers, the two Hayes, &c. We cannot better explain Mr. Marquet's praiseworthy object, than in mentioning that the sources from which he has derived his Melodies, are unexceptionable. An accompaniment for the pianoforte or organ has been judiciously added, and the voice parts are within reasonable compass for amateurs.

HOLY LORD OF ISRAEL. Prayer, by H. N. O'NEILL. Cramer, Beale, and Co. A soprano solo, three flats in common time, leads into a quatour of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. It is simple in character and orthodox in treatment, and is stated to appertain to a MS. opera (gy. oratorio) of "Ruth."

JOUSSE'S PIANOFORTE PRECEPTOR.—WEST'S SINGING PRECEPTOR. Davidson. We can recommend these instruction books, which have been carefully compiled from the best sources. The work of Jousse is well known, but in the present

edition Mr. Henry West has availed himself of the innovations in modern composition, since the Pianoforte has been extended from the 5½ octaves in Jousse's time. Of course, the present edition is much enlarged, but it is vended at a very low charge. The new exercises develop the fingering, so as to render the learner competent, with practice, to attack any digital difficulties.

The "Singing Preceptor" is a companion to the other work, at the same price, and is an epitome, combining the systems of the most eminent writers on the art of singing. The exercises have been judiciously selected, and the examples gleaned from the best sources. The "Singing Preceptor" will not do away with the necessity of having a good master, but it will aid the vocal aspirant materially in the formation of a sound style.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The eight Concerts, for the season 1847, are fixed for Mondays March 15, 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 24, June 7 and 21st. Mr. Costa is the Conductor, Mr. Anderson is Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Josh. Calkin Hon. Librarian; Mr. Watts is Secretary. The Directors are Messrs. Anderson, T. Cooke, James Calkin, Howell, Lucas, Elliott, and J. B. Chatterton. The Society now comprises 37 Members, 49 Associates, 20 female Associates, and 7 Honorary Members. Messrs. Terry and Pye were elected Associates at the general meeting last Monday.

David, the violinist, visits London this season, and is engaged for the Beethoven Quartet Society. Madame Dulcken (sister of David) performed, at the first concert of the Leipzig Subscription Concerts, on the 4th Oct., Mendelssohn's Second Pianoforte Concerto, conducted by the composer. Moscheles had commenced his duties as pianoforte professor in Leipzig. Benedict, the composer, had arrived in Paris, from Stuttgart. His opera of the "Crusaders" was to be produced in Vienna.

EDWARD LODER'S OPERA OF THE NIGHT DANCERS.—This interesting work has proved a great hit for the Princess Theatre. It is now in good working order, but the opera would gain immensely if *Giselle* had for representative, Mlle. Nau, for whom the part was written. The music is not within the compass of Madame Albertazzi, who is also too tame in her acting. Allen and Miss S. Flower, leave nothing to be desired—their duo "Peace to the Dead," is sung to perfection. The three pieces for the tenor, the Serenade "Wake my Love," "I Cannot Flatter if I Would," and the impassioned scene "Wake Giselle," are standing favourites, and Allen's style and feeling render them full justice. The music of the "Wills" in the second act has secured the suffrages of all the best judges. Indeed, whenever Mr. E. Loder has trusted to his own inspirations, he has been the most successful; but, in striving to be popular, which the exigencies of publication require, many of his phrases may be traced to other masters. The opera, taken on the whole, is one of the best specimens from our English composer, and if Mr. Loder had written nothing else than the Flower duet "He loves me, he loves me not," he would be entitled to the praise of having added to the stores of high art.



ONE KINDLY WORD BEFORE WE PART.

Ballad.

WORDS BY MARK LEMON. MUSIC BY MRS. GILBERT A BECKETT.

Larghetto Cantabile

One kind-ly word be -

fore we part! - One word, one word beside Farewell; For that would e-ver haunt my heart, - Like some, like some most mourn-ful knell. Oh,

cres. *dim.* *cres.* *dim.*
speak to me, speak to me As I have heard thy tone; - For when I say farewell to thee, For e-ver I'm a-lone. For e-ver, for e-ver, for e-ver I'm a-lone.

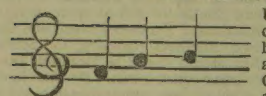
One kind-ly look - It is the last! Then let, then let the last be kind;

p *p*
For in the mem-ry of the past, - My so-lace, my so-lace I must find. Oh, gaze on me, gaze on me, As of-ten thou hast done; For when I say Farewell to thee, For

cres. *dim.*
e-ver I'm a-lone, - For e-ver, for e-ver, for e-ver I'm a-lone.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS. BY ALBERT SMITH.

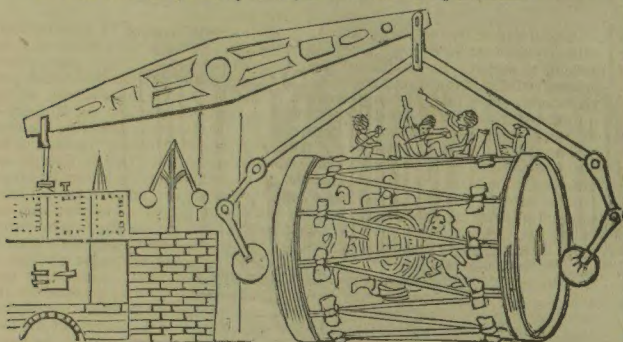
No. XVI.
M. JULLIEN'S MONSTER DRUM.



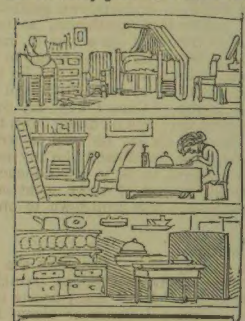
ULOUS as it may seem, yet we have been credibly informed that the large Drum which has, during the past week, excited the terror and admiration of thousands at M. Jullien's Concerts, is but the model of one making on a scale hitherto unthought of, for the future productions of that unequalled *maestro*.

The Drum will be used for the first time in a new set of waltzes, to be called *The Bombardment Battalions*—the old style of names such as the *Hyacinth*, the *Bouquet Royal*, the *Bridal*, &c., being too slow and quiet for the improved musical excitement of the people. M. Jullien has made arrangements with the Government for the entire British Army to assist at their performance, amounting to 108,672 men. All who can play upon any instrument, will do so; and those who cannot, will be ordered, by shouts and firing of guns, to excite the enthusiasm of the audience. M. Jullien will upon this occasion resign his *bâton* to F. M. the Duke of Wellington; and take upon himself the direction of the *Tam-bour Monstre*.

The Drum will be worked by steam, as we have here represented it.



It is in contemplation to arrange the leading members of the orchestra—Messrs. Koenig, Baumann, Sainton, Richardson, &c.—on the top of it. But it remains to be proved whether the first blow will not bang them all up into the air, like so many peas on a kettle-drum.



The construction of this Drum, arranged by M. Jullien with a view to his provincial tours, is most remarkable. Placed on its end, it forms a three-floored residence, consisting of kitchen, parlour, and bed-room, fitted up with every regard to comfort and domestic capability.

Of course, nobody can live in it whilst it is being played; but this inconvenience is but temporary. On inquiring the effect likely to be produced by it, M. Jullien simply but emphatically assures us that it will be "stunning;" of which we have not the slightest doubt.

It is arranged for the first rehearsal to take place in the open air near Birmingham. By this, the sound will be heard, with more equality, all over England at once. The subdued piano passages of the waltz, scored for two hundred ophicleides, are spoken of as very sweet.

THE GUN COTTON AGAIN.

Since we last wrote, this explosive novelty has occupied much of the public attention. Ingenious chemists have found out that paper, rags, tow, and even sawdust, when prepared, possess similar properties to those which last week caused "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" to sink into the ground at the Bond-street Gun-nery. That everything and everybody will one day be annihilated in one grand bang, we firmly expect. In the meantime, we beg to show the effects of



THE NEW GUN-COTTON ALARUM NIGHTCAP.

which, by a little careful arrangement of the head against the tester, may be made to go off at any time in the night.

CHARADE THE TENTH.

The great "bould spakers" of the land
Met in Conciliation Hall;
They talk'd of "slaves" and "bonds-
man's brand."

And that the Saxon rule should fail;
And for the hint held out the hand,
And swore that Ireland, aye, should be
The first gem of the emerald sea.

And whilst the mob hurrah'd around,
With hearts buoyed up by empty
sound,

They quite forgot, by want accurst,
They'd not my whole to fill my FIRST.
That whole, they were brought up to
prize—

An Argus with its hundred eyes.
But now long since it had been poorly,
From ills that slowly came, but surely.

The captain of a well-known band,
Now see my SECOND proudly stand;

In Spain a middle rank he took:
The Affghans led; Ghuznee forsook;
But, through all chance of fire and flood,
In Asia, first and last, he stood.

Of pride he ne'er possessed a particle,
Content to prove a useful article.
But never yet was he outdone,
Who chanced to be my SECOND "one."

Next look towards a mighty pile
Of soaring dome and lofty aisle,
See Tiber's stream—the Bridge, also,
And Castle of St. Angelo.

Look to the right—the pilgrims come
In crowds to fill the streets of Rome,
As with an eager eye they scan
The *facade* of the Vatican.

Why are they thronging to and fro?
Why do the masses come and go?

They hurry on with end absurd,
'Tis only to salute my THIRD.

SCIENTIFIC.

The removal of the Pyrenees was effected at the beginning of this month, being the chief exploit of the year. It was accomplished entirely by his Majesty Louis Philippe, in spite of all engineering difficulties, and the communication between France and Spain is now tolerably smooth. Great care will be taken to prevent the Pyrenees from again forming, which, from the nature of the country, they promise to do.—*Year Book of Facts.*

NOVEL SCHEME.

The passage of the Nassau Balloon along the Thames, alluded to in a late number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, has suggested to the Committee of Westminster-bridge, the possibility of applying the huge machine to arrest the further subsidence of the ancient pile. The determination of Father Thames not to keep his bed, renders all support from below perfectly useless. The Balloon will therefore hold up the arches; and it is the earnest hope of the Committee that, when the further removal of the stones shall have lightened the structure, it will, some night, fly away altogether, and take the ruins along with it, to some remote point of the globe—perhaps that remarkable region wherein M. Sue commences his *Wandering Jew*. Should this occur, a similar plan will be followed with regard to the Wellington Statue. Meanwhile, the bridge and balloon will present this appearance.

L'ENVOI.

With the present number, we reach the terminus of our "Tracts for the Trains."

For the summer locomotion, to which they were in some measure adapted, is now over, and we have arrived at the "Winter" junction of the year's progress. The traveller's blood begins to flow as slowly as an Eastern Counties Express; and the drenched inmates of the third-class open tanks on the "London and Dover" would freeze before their arrival, if the heat of indignation did not in some degree chafe them into bare warmth. The daylight, too, is now of very limited

duration; and as to trying to read by the light of the dim finger-glasses that hang from the roofs of the carriages—one to every score of passengers—the mere notion makes your eyes smart. And, therefore, we think it best to conclude the series.

But we are not going to give up all communing with, we trust, our many friends. As Mr. George Robins forcibly observes, "we have been honoured with the directions of the owners" to take the "Everybody's Column" of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS under our own management, which will have no connexion with the Everybody's Column over the way in Trafalgar-square—for such have ceaseless allusions made it. Our own column will only take a week to build; there will, therefore, be a chance for everybody of average life to see its commencement and completion. We shall still illustrate our paragraphs here and there with those elaborate artistic sketches which we have been permitted to introduce; but amidst our weekly winter whims and fire-side fancies, we shall from time to time throw in such graver paragraphs as we may think worth transplanting from other quarters. And be assured that, although our fun may be occasionally personal, it shall be such that the objects of it may themselves smile at. At all events, they shall not be vexed.

Until we meet again, then, we bid you all a hearty



"GOOD BYE!"

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIS admirable institution, which in the last dozen years has accomplished so much good for art, commenced a fresh season on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall, which was well attended, save in the reserved seats. The programme was opened with Handel's occasional overture, after which a "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who is an accomplished amateur and excellent musician, was performed. The composition is constructed after the best models, is cleverly instrumented, and contained altogether some very nice writing. It is in the right school; alternately pathetic, exalted, and impressive, with solid harmonies, and interesting modulations and progressions. A *Graduale* by Hummel, "Quod, quod in orbe," commences well, with an undulating movement of the stringed instruments, but is somewhat jiggish at the close. It did not go well. Miss Dolby came next, in Handel's air from "Susannah," "Clouds o'ertake the brightest day," which was steadily and gracefully rendered. Mozart's well known Motet, "Splendete Te," with its picturesque orchestration, elegant and flowing melody, and rich harmonies, warmed the auditory into enthusiasm, Miss Birch singing ably in the *sol*. The ancient Hymn, "Alla Trinita Beata," one of the "Lauds Spiritualis" preserved in Florence, was so splendidly sung by Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Hobbs, and Phillips, as to secure a rapturous encore. Leonardo Leo's Double Chorus, "Dixit Dominus" and the "Gloria," concluded the first part, in the record of which we ought to mention, by the way, the fine execution of Cioffi, the trombone player.

Spohr's oratorio of "The Last Judgment" comprised the second part. This work—the English words by Professor Taylor—was first heard in this country at the Norwich Festival in 1830, and it was afterwards performed by the Philharmonic Society, at the Manchester and Worcester Festivals in 1836, and by the Sacred Harmonic Society in 1841. It is incomparably the finest of Spohr's sacred productions; infinitely superior to his "Calvary," "Fall of Babylon," &c. Crowded as the "Last Judgment" is with difficulties, his chromatic and enharmonic changes and mannerism are less palpable than in his later oratorios. Giving due credit to the artists and amateurs for their zeal to do justice to Spohr, we must at the same time confess that we never heard a more unsatisfactory execution. The unsteadiness of the conductor's beat was a primary cause; and there was no attempt at colouring the composer's imagery, without which Spohr's music is, indeed, dry and dull. The best efforts of the chorus singers were often quite abroad in the intricate accompaniments. The two quartet gems, "Yes, every Tear," and the "Blest are the Departed," both in six flats, were unsteadily executed. In the lovely and touching operatic duo, "Forsake me not," Miss Birch was outshining her weak but correct colleague, the tenor, Mr. Hobbs, and the consequence was that the beauty of the imitative passages was lost. The almost herculean task of interpreting the great scene, "Thus Saith the Lord," fell to Mr. Phillips, who was firm and vigorous, but it requires a Standish's powers to give it due effect. The overture and long instrumental sinfonia preceding the second part were played correctly, but without any distinctive light and shade. On the whole, the oratorio went heavily—partly to be ascribed to an inefficient execution, and more perhaps to the peculiarity of Spohr's style, which to the cultivated amateur presents most interesting points of learning, but which fails to create profound emotions from the masses, simply because the Handelian spark of genius is wanting.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

We cannot compliment the members on their mode of execution of the instrumental pieces at the first Concert of the thirteenth season, on Monday last, at Erat's Harp Saloon. There was a want of delicacy and precision that ought not to exist. The new Quartet in G Minor for two violins, tenor and violoncello, was chiefly remarkable as the composition of a young lady, Miss Kate Loder, the pianist, who was probably inspired by the example of Miss Orger. The Quartet was well constructed as to form, but the ideas were not particularly striking. It was a creditable production on the whole, and quite as good as any of the works of more ambitious members of this Society. A MS. Piano and Violoncello Duo, played by its composer, Mr. W. C. Macfarren, and Mr. Lucas, contained nothing new. Misses Cubitt and Steele, Messrs. Lockett and Calkin, were the vocalists; and Messrs. J. and H. Banister, Gattie, Thirlwall, and W. Dorrell, the instrumentalists. Mr. Clinton was the Director of the evening, and Mr. Wallace ably accompanied the vocal music, his own clever trio from "Maritana," "Remorse and Dishonour," being nicely sung by Miss Cubitt, Messrs. Lockett and Calkin.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

The new Military Quadrille, "The British Army," was performed for the first time at the third Concert, on Monday last. Never, perhaps, had Covent Garden Theatre contained such an audience as on this occasion. It has been stated that 7000 persons were present, but this is an exaggeration; the number, we believe, exceeded 3000. As a composition the Quadrille is extremely effective, abounding in M. Jullien's happiest selections from popular composers, and more stunning than any of his former descriptive productions. It is not to be supposed that the picked players from the four bands of the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the Grenadier Guards, and the Coldstream, would be idle whilst the stringed instruments were at work, and the brass and the parchment were therefore victors in the conflict of sounds. The audience enjoyed the roar of the quintuple bands amazingly. They took M. Jullien's explanatory Key in the programme for granted with perfect reliance, that the fiery conductor was as competent to describe things immaterial quite as well as matter material. And why not? Have we not an instance in Spohr, who affects to describe Chaos? Has he not also given us the description of "light"? And has not that mountebank-plagiarist, David, in the ode-symphony, the "Desert," cabbaged from Haydn, the same thought in the effect of the rising of the sun. M. Jullien is quite right, consequently, to give us "Twilight" in its minimum, and an "encampment" in demi-semi quavers. When "silence reigns around," M. Jullien never ceases his orchestral description; resolved to do or die, he prepares for the advancing enemy—a set of treacherous double basses and growling trombones and ophicleides; but our brazen friends, the trumpets, jealous of so much brass being exhibited without their aid, send to "arms," and a chorus visible and invisible echo the cry; it is a trying moment; but the British Grenadiers are heard on the left wing—the Irish follow on the right, and the Scotch bairns in the rear; a crescendo is approaching—but not so fast; Jullien beats a feigned retreat for a piano, and when he obtains that, he renews the charge. The orchestral battle then "rages with fury," Jullien is *generalissimo* of the attacking part, and of the defenders in the city. Nothing disarms him; he provokes the stringed combatants, excites the brass enemy, and rallies the drummers: it is hard to decide which is to win—the lower orchestra, his regulars, or the guerillas on the heights; but Jullien has a reserve—it is a monster long drum; and when that is brought up at the critical moment, it is *saute qui peut* with the stringed fighters, and victory is proclaimed in favour of the brass and parchment, amidst what the Yankees would term "an everlasting smash."

It is needless to add how M. Jullien's fine troops behaved in this fearful fray. The officers of the staff—Oboe Barrett; Bassoon Baumann; Flageolet Collinet; Fife Richardson; Clarinet Lazarus; Trombone Cioffi; and Cornet-a-piston Koenig—particularly distinguished themselves; but, as they have attained the highest rank, no further promotion can be awarded to them. The Generals of the Divisions—Wagetz, Tutton, Schott, and Godfrey—rendered effective aid in bringing up the auxiliaries. Field Marshal Jullien never wielded his *bâton* with more energy and precision; and when the concluding "See the conquering hero comes," was heard, he was saluted with military honours—every stick in the pit was raised with a hat or handkerchief at the top, imitating the gyrations of the illustrious *chef d'orchestre*. Royalty was permitted to join in the triumph of the British Army, for the National Anthem, skilfully intermingled in the martial themes, was separately called for at the close of the instrumental battle. The

Quadrille will no doubt be repeated every evening during M. Jullien's last brilliant campaign in Covent Garden Theatre, the demolition of the interior of which, for the Royal Italian Opera of 1847, must be commenced on the 1st of December. M. Jullien proposes to build a Hall in Leicester-square.

"MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MELANCHOLY."—Mr. J. W. Roe's second Annual Entertainment, under this title, was given on Monday last, in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall, and was fully attended. It consisted of a series of anecdotes and observations of human life, interspersed with singing by Miss Moriart O'Connor, Mr. J. W. Hobbs, Mr. J. L. Hatton, and Mr. Roe. Mr. Dando and Mr. Hatton played one of Beethoven's Sonatas, in admirable style.

MUSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Mr. G. Buckland has announced two Lectures at the City of Westminster Literary and Scientific Institution, the first of which was given on Thursday; the illustrations being from Moore, Lindpaintner, H. Russell, John Parry, F. Romer, N. J. Spole, Lover, Phillips, &c.

THE CREOLIAN SOCIETY.—Handel's oratorio of "Judas Maccabæus" was performed at the Albion Hall, Moorgate, on Thursday evening; the principal singers being Misses Thornton, Jennings, Hayes, Felton, Dyer, Seward, Bowden, Ronconi; Mrs. Cox; Messrs. Walker, Nelson, Jackson, Cross, and Butler.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The new opera of "Loretta, a Tale of Seville," by Mr. Lavenue, will be produced on Monday next; the principal parts sustained by Madame Bishop, Miss Poole, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss Collett, Mrs. Hughes; Messrs. Harrison, King, Weiss, Borani, S. Jones, &c. On Monday week Mlle. Fuoco, from the Parisian Académie Royale de Musique, will make her *début* in the new ballet of "Betty." Mr. Balfe arrived in London, from Vienna, on Wednesday, after a brilliant reception of himself and opera. He was presented by the manager with a service of gold plate. His new opera, the *libretto* by Mr. Bunn, will be put in rehearsal after Mr. Lavenue's work.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

We remember, in some old miscellany, to have seen a facetious plan, addressed to prudent housekeepers, for making a leg of mutton last a week—by roasting it on Sunday, eating it cold on Monday, hashing it on Tuesday, and so on to the bone. The idea is being followed out just at present by dramatic cooks, with pieces. A subject is first served up as a ballet—we will take one in question, "Giselle," as an instance; then it becomes the *libretto* of an opera; then we see it as a burlesque; perhaps it will next be a pantomime; and after that a drama of the Victorine school, altogether without music. There is no telling in what forms the legend may or may not be twisted.

To the *habitus* of the Opera, Drury Lane, and the Princess's Theatres, the story of "Giselle, or the Willis," is well known; but as the audience of a minor theatre may not have it so completely at their finger ends, the following outline of the legend is given in the bill, which contains, by the way, almost as much as the piece itself. The tradition, then, on which the piece is founded, is taken from the pages of Henrich Heine, a German author, whose "elegant and facile pen" has enriched the world with a host of romantic *biuelles*, which, unfortunately for the British public, being written in the language of *Faderland*, have, notwithstanding the cheap fares to the Rhine, and M. Olendorf's six months system, escaped the rifles of our dramatic sharpshooters. "The Willis," says Herr Heine, "are young maidens, who, being betrothed, die before their wedding-day, and are supposed to find no rest in the tomb; for, though life is fled, there remains in them an insatiable love for the dance. At midnight, and in the bright moonlight, they rise in crowds, arrayed in their bridal dresses, wreathed with flowers and sparkling with jewels; their faces, though pale, have the beauty of youth, and winning smiles play upon their lips. Woe to the young man whose evil destiny leads him within the reach of their perditions! He is compelled to join their wild orgies, and to dance till, from exhaustion, he sinks down and expires."

The action of the original ballet, in this Adelphi piece of "The Phantom Dancers," which, it may be recollected, lies in two scenes, has not been strictly followed. More characters have been introduced, made to fit the company of the house; and the *dénouement* is changed. The cast embraces all the principal members of the corps. *Giselle* is played by Madame Celeste; *Albert Brown*, her lover, by Miss Woolgar; and *Count Whirligig*, his rival, by Mr. Wright. Then we have Mr. Paul Bedford as *Prince Noodlehead*, and Mr. O. Smith as a *Zamisch*, in a costume of red modern clothes; Mr. Munyard as his valet, and Mr. Mitchenson as a *Wieland* species of imp. Miss Ellen Chaplin, Miss M. Taylor, and Miss Harding also contribute to the general good effect of the piece, which was well calculated to display the happy versatility of the performers, who can act, sing, dance, or pantomime with equal facility and excellence.

A large sum has evidently been expended upon the *mise en scène*, which is very splendid and elaborate; indeed, the Adelphi burlesques of this school depend more upon startling effects of mechanism than upon sharp hits and allusions in the dialogue for their success. The change from the Village to the Phantom Regions, at the end of the first act, is exceedingly beautiful, and worked on the first night without one hitch, in spite of its complicated arrangements. So was the Sunrise on the Haunt of the Willis, cleverly shut in by an ascending and descending scene—a "sink and fly," as it is technically called—which, on reopening, discovered a *Salon de Bal*, in which were assembled most of the old Adelphi favourite characters—*St. George*, *Tilly Slowboy*, *Norma*, *Pollio*, *The Mysterious Stranger*, &c.—who concluded the piece with a grand "Tarentella d'Extase," and brought down the curtain amidst loud applause.

There is some very pretty music in the piece, including some from the original "Giselle." Some of the Ethiopian airs are also introduced, and a trio, in the proper fashion, parodying "Buffalo gals, can't you come out to night," pleased immensely. Altogether, the success was unquestionable; the applause was very hearty and prolonged: all the characters had to re-appear at the end; and Mr. Charles Selby was loudly called before the curtain.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Wednesday evening Shakespeare's comedy, or rather play, of "Measure for Measure" was revived at this theatre, and met with a warm reception from the audience—to the greater part of whom its performance was a novelty, since it has not, we believe, been acted on the London stage for some years. We do not think that, pecuniarily speaking, "Measure for Measure" will do such good service to the treasury as some of the other Shakspearian dramas revived under this very excellent management. But its representation, on Wednesday, certainly excited some interest, no less amongst the literary men assembled to witness it, than the general audience. And not a point was unappreciated, either in the acting or writing.

It was capably cast. Miss Laura Addison was, of course, the principal attraction, and, as *Isabella*, she played with a sweetness, and dignity withal, which won golden opinions from the house. Miss Addison's chief powers, however, are displayed to their full in scenes requiring impassioned energy rather than in level dialogue; at the same time, she can so nicely modulate her voice, naturally clear and sweet, that the greatest import is given to those quiet passages which might otherwise be ineffective. One or two provincialisms, which several critics at first complained of, are wearing away; and in every successive character she appears to more advantage. She is in an enviable position, for a bright career is free and open before her.

Mr. Phelps played the *Duke* in his usual careful style, although he was somewhat imperfect in the last act. There are no great points to be made in this character, and he appeared to feel this. Mr. G. Bennett's *Angelo* was impressive, with a shade of exaggerated emphasis; and Mr. H. Marston, as *Claudio*, overcame the physical defects of his voice, by his evident painstaking. Perhaps, however, the best sustained character was the *Lucio* of Mr. Hoskens. Every remark of the "fantastic" was greeted with honest laughter, and there was a pleasant affection in his manner exceedingly well conceived. Mr. Scharfe and Mr. A. Younge shared the comic honours with him, as *Pompey* and *Elbow*; and the gentleman who played the little part of *Barnardine* proved himself a real artist; his performance, and his "making up," were very effective. Indeed, it would have been somewhat difficult to have found fault justly with anybody. The applause, from a full house, was loud and general when the curtain fell. Mr. Phelps and Miss Addison were called upon to re-appear, and the same compliment was paid to Mr. G. Bennett. The farce of "The Tobit's Dog" was played after the comedy. It is another version of the vaudeville now running at the Haymarket, under the name of "Spring Gardens."

PRINCESS.

Mr. J. R. Scott, a gentleman who has taken a high rank in America as a tragedian, made his first appearance at this house, on Wednesday evening, as *Sir Giles Overreach*, in Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." He evidently possesses powers above the ordinary run, but we should prefer seeing him in some other more genial character before we give a decided opinion upon the chance of his taking so elevated a position on our stage as report assigns to him in the Transatlantic theatres, for the *role* of *Sir Giles Overreach* is somewhat an ungracious one to play, and, at the same time, an exceedingly difficult one to give effect to. Nobody, in modern times, ever created any great impression in it but Edmund Kean. Mr. Scott has, evidently, intelligence and good natural advantages of figure and features. His chief fault is a tendency to rant, but this, without doubt, he will be able to repress. The latter portion of the part was the most impressively acted. The play was, generally, well cast, Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Compton deserving the chief honours for their able performance in *Margaret* and *Marrall*. A young lady appeared, for the first time, as *Lady Alworth*, but she has a very great deal to learn. Mr. Scott was called for at the conclusion, and acknowledged the compliments of the audience in a very neat and agreeably-framed speech.

A little farce, called "Keeping a Place," was successfully brought out afterwards, the whole weight of which, if such a trifle could have any, rested with Compton, who is a simple gardener, and, being discharged for his lack of sense, is mistaken by his mistress—a sentimental lady—for a titled lover in disguise. The *equivocal* arises from this point, and gives birth to all sorts of comical misconceptions and situations, which kept the audience roaring with laughter all the time of the performance. To criticise such a bagatelle severely would be to break a butterfly on the wheel. It will, however, enjoy a short life, and, without doubt, a very merry one.

DRURY-LANE.

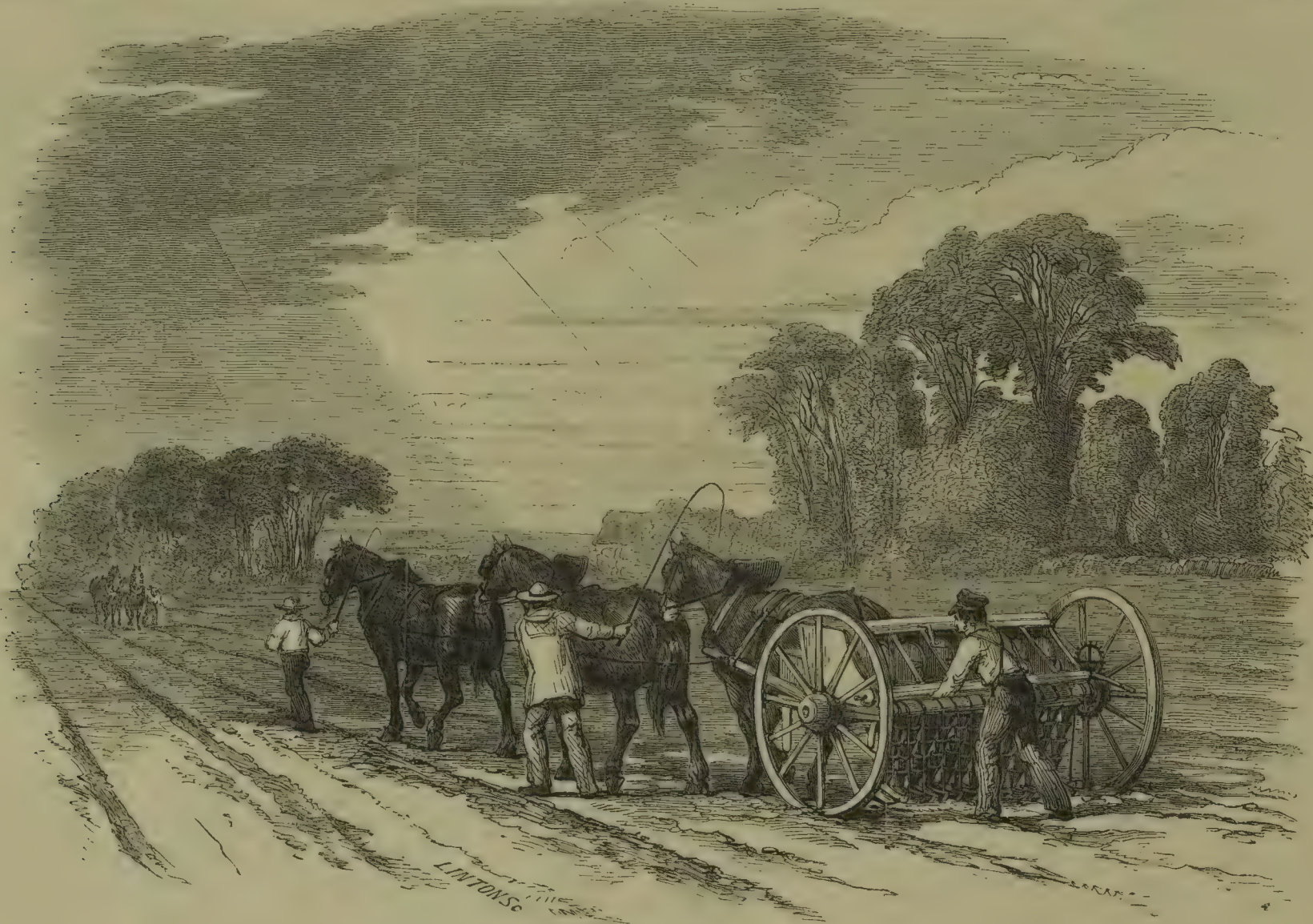
An agreeable *divertissement* was brought out here on Wednesday evening, after the opera of "Stradella" had been performed, called "Une Kermès,"—the name signifying, if we mistake not, a Belgian *fête*. It served as a vehicle for the dancing of different members of the Drury-Lane corps de ballet, including two or three artists comparatively strange to the public, amongst whom we may name Mlle. Adèle Benart and Mlle. Anita Dubignon (the *débütantes* in the "Maid of Cashmere"), together with M. Paul and M. Tell. Their exertions were rewarded with the frequent applause of the audience, and the production was quite successful. The house was comfortably filled, but not crowded.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR NOVEMBER.

* A ton of water contains thirty-six cubic feet.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—Accounts have been received from Malta of the death of R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P. of Stetchworth Park, C. Bridgshire. A vacancy has thus been occasioned in the representation for C. Bridgshire. Mr. Eaton proceeded to Malta a short time since, then in rather improved health, accompanied by a foreign courier; and, since his departure, intelligence even of ill health on the non-gentleman's part had hitherto been received. He had died at an early age, having scarcely completed his fortieth year, and leaves behind him a wife and two children of tender age. It is right to state that Mr. Eaton's family have not received intelligence of his death.

The celebrated roof of Westminster Hall, the span of which is among the greatest ever built without pillars, is little more than one-third the width of Workshop Spread-oak, the branches of which would reach over Westminster Hall, placed on either side of its trunk, and have nearly thirty-two feet to spare; its extent is nearly thirty feet more than the length, and almost four times the width of Guildhall in the City of London. The rafters of Westminster Hall, though without pillars, have massive walls on each side to support them; but tree-boughs, of sixteen feet more extent, are sustained at one end only. Architects, who know the stress a staircase, of even eight or ten feet in width, has on the wall into which the side is built, can alone fairly estimate the excessive pressure which branches on either side, spanning from outbough to outbough feet, must have on the central trunk.—*The Plough.*



AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—DRILLING AND HARROWING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—DRILLING AND HARROWING.

THESE labours of "the descending year" have enabled our artist to present a picturesque scene.

Bloomfield, enumerating the toils of Giles, sings that he,

Even now, whilst Nature's beauty dies,
Deposits seed, and bids new harvests rise;
Seed, well prepar'd, and warm'd with glowing lime,
'Gainst earth-bred grubs, and cold, and lapse of time,
For, certain frosts, and various ills invade,
Whilst wintry months depress the springing blade.

Virgil, in the first of his "Georgics," glances at the gain of the labour:—

Nor is the profit small, the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling clods: nor Ceres from on high,
Regards his labour with a grudging eye;
Nor his, who ploughs across the furrow'd grounds,
And on the back of earth inflicts new wounds;
For he with frequent exercise commands
Th' unwilling soil, and tames the stubborn lands.

Dryden's Translation.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "CYCLOPS" AND THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER "POTTINGER," ASHORE ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

EARLY on Sunday morning, a dense fog prevailed in this vicinity, which cleared away about ten A.M., at which time an express arrived at Cowes, from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pottinger*, for a pilot; that splendid steamer having gone on shore a short time previous in the fog. Accordingly, a pilot and assistance forthwith proceeded to the spot, distant about four miles to the westward.

Several persons advanced along the shore to Gurnard Bay, while others started across the country, and reached the heights to the westward; and from the summit of the cliff a fine view of the stranded vessel was obtained. As the fog cleared off, another large steamer was observed in a similar situation, about a mile to the westward of the *Pottinger*. This turned out to be her Majesty's steam-frigate

Cyclops. Both vessels were then ashore in Thorness Bay; the weather fine, with scarcely "a catspaw" to rumple the surface of the water. The tide, however, had by this time considerably ebb'd, and there was no immediate hope of getting either vessel off. Accordingly, preparations were made on board the stranded vessels to get them afloat on the succeeding high water. The topmast of the *Cyclops* was struck, and the main gaff lowered, and were got over the sides for the purpose of shoring her up, and making her situation as snug as circumstances would admit. A similar process was resorted to by those on board the *Pottinger*, and that vessel was likewise shored up.

Throughout the day, crowds of spectators flocked to the scene, and the roads and beautiful summer walks towards Gurnard Bay and Thorness, were crowded with the inhabitants from Cowes and the neighbouring towns.

At three P.M. it was low water, and, fortunately for both vessels, the place where they had grounded presented nothing but a fine soft bed of mud. The only dangers—one ledge of rocks being plainly discerned some little distance to the eastward of the *Pottinger*, and the other ledge, called Thorness Ledge, between that vessel and the *Cyclops*.

The *Pottinger* remained perfectly upright, while the shores of the *Cyclops* appeared to have given way, and that vessel's situation rendered somewhat critical—she lying over on her starboard bilge with an inclination of about fifteen degrees.

During the forenoon, a boat from the *Pottinger*, with the Admiralty agent (Lieut. Brady) in charge of the mails, proceeded to the Motherbank, where the *Ruby*, one of the Isle of Wight steamers, was at anchor, and had been in waiting some days previous, expecting the arrival of the *Pottinger*. The master of the *Ruby* had previously received intimation that a large steamer was on shore; he had, accordingly, in anticipation, got the steam up, and proceeded to her assistance—pratique having been granted to the *Pottinger*. At four P.M., the *Ruby* took out the passengers and mails, and proceeded with them to Southampton, where they were landed in safety.

On making inquiry as to the cause of the above accidents, we learnt that the *Pottinger* met with foggy weather in the early morning; but towards eight A.M., it cleared up, and she passed through the Needles passage, and, as it turned out, without a branch pilot on board. Shortly after passing Yarmouth it came on a thick fog; owing to which the ship was cautiously steered up the Solent—not going at the time above three knots per hour; and the fact of her having touched the ground was scarcely perceived by those on board until they found themselves hard and fast.

The *Cyclops* left Spithead about eight A.M., with despatches for the Embassy at Lisbon, under the charge of Colonel Wyld, one of her Majesty's Equerries; and, owing to the fog which came on shortly after passing Cowes, she was steered cautiously to the westward, off Egypt, the fog becoming so dense that the lead was

their only guide. Some little time afterwards, they shoaled their water from twelve to ten fathoms, and, then, seven to four fathoms; at which time, it was judged prudent to anchor; and, in rounding to for that purpose, the ship suddenly grounded.

As soon as the information reached the neighbourhood, of the ship's being on shore, the Revenue cutter *Adder*, Commander Morgan, and the *Rose*, Captain Hughes, proceeded to render every assistance in their power, and their services were accordingly accepted—both vessels remaining by the *Cyclops* until she floated the same evening, about nine o'clock, after discharging about forty-five tons of water from the boilers and tanks.

The *Pottinger* was not so successful, and did not get off until about half-past ten o'clock the next morning.

The *Cyclops* received no apparent damage, and proceeded on her voyage with the despatches.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—It is now said that, in spite of the many rumours in circulation respecting the plans proposed, and the parties engaged to attempt to take off the *Great Britain* steam-ship, the Directors of the Great Western Steam Company have not yet decidedly adopted any individual from among above 100 projectors, nor any specific plan proposed for accomplishing that important and difficult object. In compliance with the request of the Directors, Captain Shrapnel, son of General Shrapnel, well known for his invention of the destructive shell which bears his name, has visited the vessel, and made a short report upon her condition. His suggestions as to the necessity of blasting away certain portions of a rock near the hull, and its temporary protection by means of a gridiron-shaped fender attached to the stern, to break the fury of the waves on this dangerous shore, have been approved by the Directors. He has submitted to them a project in writing for raising the vessel out of the sand, out of the reach of the sea, by means of an apparatus ingeniously combining parallel and vertical moving powers, best calculated, in his opinion, to enable the hull of the vessel to be thoroughly repaired—when, by simply reversing the action of this powerful apparatus, he proposes to launch again the ponderous vessel, her own weight carrying her down the inclined plane, and out to sea a distance of nearly a thousand yards from the shore.

THE SMALL DEBTS ACT.—The Lord Chancellor is actively engaged in making arrangements to carry out the Small Debts Act of last Session. J. E. D. Bethune, Esq., was some time ago appointed to conduct inquiries, with a view to the formation of the various districts; and already lists have been made out of the fifty-nine districts where it is proposed to hold courts. Measures are in progress to ascertain whether these towns have been well chosen. It is the intention of the Government to bring the act into general operation as soon as possible.



THE STEAM SHIPS "POTTINGER" AND "CYCLOPS" STRANDED IN THORNESS BAY, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP; OR, WOOINGS AND WEDDINGS, AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MR. LOVELL's charming comedy wins "golden opinions" upon each repetition. The first representation was by no means a perfect one; but the several actors are now "at home;" and the laugh runs merrily, chequered with just enough of the serious "to make a change." It is a very long time since we have seen such a picture of real life upon the stage without the leaven of stage conventionalism.

The Artist has chosen a very effective scene—that in which Jack Spriggs, when intoxicated, calumniates Mr. Brandon to Mr. Odington; and Elinor Mortimer beseeches her guardian not to believe the base insinuation: in the distance are Miss Brown, Claribel, and her sister.

We have received from Mr. Lovell the following letter, respecting a passage in our Journal of last week, which, it will be recollected, was given only as a discredited report:—

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

6, Mornington Crescent, 2nd November, 1846.

SIR—The gratification with which I read, in last Saturday's ILLUSTRATED NEWS, your very flattering notice of my comedy of "Look Before You Leap,"

was much allayed by your remarks respecting alterations reported to have been made by Mr. Farren in the last scene.

It is quite true that such alterations were made, and the character of *Hardman* expunged from that scene, by the advice, not only of Mr. Farren, but also of the Lessee (for reasons which it would be tedious to detail here); but that advice was offered only in the shape of suggestions, whose adoption or rejection was entirely left to my own judgment. I did deliberately adopt them; and, therefore, am myself alone responsible for the consequence.

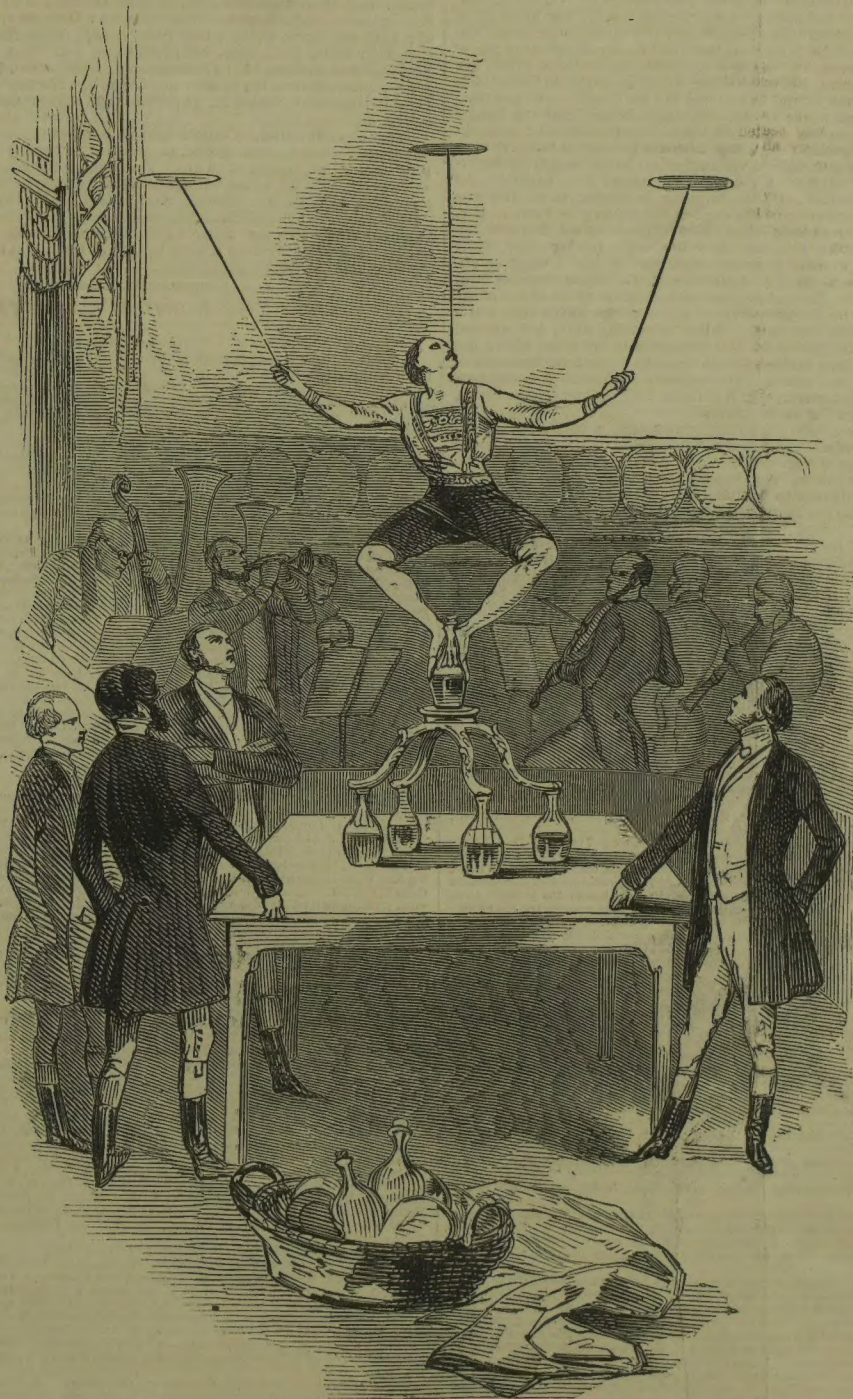
Mr. Farren having most kindly given me the benefit of his long and extensive dramatic experience, a very natural unwillingness that this should, by any misunderstanding, be construed into unjustifiable assumption on his part, will, I trust, be my sufficient excuse for troubling you with this explanation.

With the highest appreciation of your good opinion, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Geo. W. LOVELL.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

For some nights past, the frequenters of this very popular theatre have been wondrously amused with the feats of Herr Amidi Neuporte, the great Dutch Equilibrist; and the performance is really a fine exhibition of its class. Our Artist has represented the great favourite of the series, especially with "the twelvepenny colony," perhaps, the best judges of its merits. The circle is Herr Amidi's arena; and here he places a four-legged stool—each leg upon a bottle,



THE GREAT DUTCH EQUILIBRIST'S BOTTLE FEAT, AT ASTLEY'S.

and another bottle upon the stool: he then raises himself, until his feet reach the neck of the bottle on the stool, and thus he rests; whilst, in each hand, he twirls a plate on the top of a stick; and a third plate is similarly placed in his mouth; thus forming the apex of one of the most extraordinary pyramids ever witnessed. This is called the Bottle Feat; but, how Amidi contrives to balance himself with what so often throws others out of their equilibrium is, to the public, a mystery! It is, altogether, a very striking performance.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Do not ask me, dearest Margaret—as you love me do not question what has agitated and distressed me," exclaimed Susan Clifford to her sister, a few days after the event related in the last chapter: "I cannot I will not, tell you."

"But, Susan—"

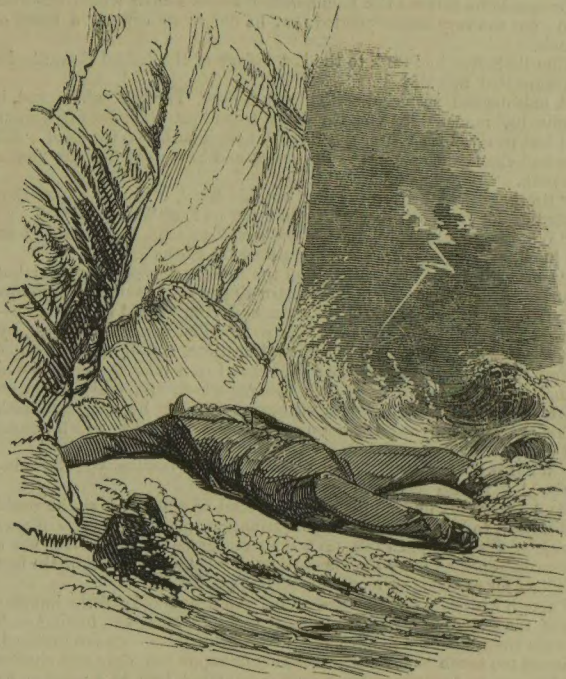
"Do as I ask you," continued Susan; "these entreaties only torture me. Send for Mr. C— this instant; or, if you do not, I will go to him."

"Dear Susan, I have sent. But whatever your vexation may be, at least I can give you sympathy. Something in that newspaper which you will not let me see—I know it is. Surely a harsh criticism could not vex you in this way?"

"I am not vexed," said Susan; "do not use the word again. I am anxious, dreadfully anxious; but what about, in a word, I will not tell you. Be satisfied it is nothing connected with my profession." And apparently to make sure of secrecy for the present, at any rate, she tore a corner from a London newspaper which she held in her hand, and, lighting a taper, consumed the fragment.

Her good friend, Mr. C—, the manager, arrived in a few minutes and the reader may be admitted to the mystery of the interview which ensued.

"Dear Mr. C—," cried Susan, "you have sometimes expressed yourself as obliged by my humble services; there is an opportunity now of your conferring the deepest obligation on me."



The really grateful manager was eloquent in his expressions of devotion, and the actress continued—

"Fortunately there is no play to-night. I want you to go to London by the very next train. I cannot rest till I have some information which otherwise might not reach me for days. A newspaper, which came by this morning's post, contains intelligence of a dreadful shipwreck. The vessel is the very one in which I know Mr. Trevor Sefton had engaged a passage; and though the names of the passengers are given, and his is not included, you may believe the torturing anxiety I am enduring, for there has been considerable loss of life." And now that poor Susan had shared her sad knowledge with another, she found relief in a burst of tears. The kind-hearted manager, too, gave her his sorrowing sympathy.

"A train will start in half an hour," he exclaimed, "and be assured, my dear young lady, that I will neither sleep nor rest till I have gained you positive information. It is noble of you to keep this intelligence from your sister; but only what might have been expected from Susan Clifford."

"Do not give me more credit than I deserve," she replied. "I have told you my fears, and now I must tell you my hopes. I am quite certain that the vessel is the one in which Mr. Sefton engaged his passage, but I am also sure that among the names of the passengers who are unhappily lost is that of a gentleman who was to have returned in another ship, and with whom, for certain private reasons, I think it very unlikely Trevor would have sailed. I think I should be positively cruel to fill Margaret's mind with the harrowing fears, which my fortunate first peep at the newspaper has enabled me to keep from her. Better a thousand times that she thinks me selfish, unkind, ill-tempered, what she will, for the next four-and-twenty hours."

The reader is already aware of the circumstance which detained Trevor at Madeira, and how, had he yielded to the "rich man's first temptation," he would have been in the ill-fated ship. Strange was the destiny that for once spared the young and the good and the gifted and the happy; and engulfed, instead, let us hope, a repentant sinner, but one for whom the world had no bright promises, and life apparently no future sunshine. After a tedious passage, partly owing to the incapacity of the captain, the vessel struck one stormy night on a hidden reef of rocks, when absolutely in sight of the English coast. Geoffrey Smith was one of those whom a heavy sea had swept from the wreck, and the next morning the murderous waves laid his lifeless body on the beach.

Meanwhile, Trevor Sefton had really embarked in a fine fast-sailing packet, which arrived off Gravesend the very day that Susan's friend was busy at "Lloyd's," enquiring the particulars of the lost merchantman; and learning from some of the officials that the packet was coming up the river, his own sagacity prompted him to go on board, hoping, what proved the truth, that Trevor might be there; or, at the worst, that some sure intelligence might be gained.

It would be in vain to attempt a description of Trevor Sefton's feelings on learning the fate of Geoffrey Smith; and, whilst deeply grateful for his own preservation, his heart yearned and softened towards the dead even more than it had done at their parting. His first impulse was to accompany the manager to M—, without the delay of an hour; but wealth has its penalties as well as its privileges, and there were some urgent reasons to induce a few hours' stay in London. Finally, he wrote a few lines to Margaret, and also a short note to his mother, and entrusting them to Mr. C—, happy messenger!—shook him warmly by the hand, more as if he were parting with an old friend than the acquaintance of a couple of hours.

"This is Saturday," he exclaimed; "tell them to look for me on Monday."

It must surely be one of the penalties of wealth to have a "man of business" to help take care of it! or, rather, to be obliged, not unfrequently, to listen to the (except to the initiated) unintelligible jargon of a lawyer's discourse! Trevor was already in correspondence with the solicitor of his late friend and benefactress, who, though a shrewd lawyer, was, to do him justice, a strictly honourable man. A novice, like his new client, to whom the absolute possession of tens of thousands of pounds seemed still to ring in his ears like the voice of a dream, could scarcely have been in better hands.

Trevor reached Lincoln's-inn about five o'clock, and the result of his self-introduction and ten minutes' discourse was, that he accepted his lawyer's impromptu invitation to share a family dinner in Guildford-street, Russell-square, whither, in company of a certain portentious-looking tin box, the pair were conveyed as quickly as a jaded cab horse was disposed to take them. The wife and daughter had a hint from "Papa" not to sit very long after dinner; coffee, sent into the dining-room, followed quickly on dessert, and yet the *tête-à-tête* of the gentlemen continued till midnight.

It was as Trevor Sefton suspected. He had become the holder of certain securities to which his brother's name was attached, to the amount of ten thousand pounds, which, if not redeemed in three days, would become forfeit. Moreover, he learned—from those reports which circulate in a given circle, long before they reach the ear of the general public—much as in the physical world there are signs which precede the great convulsions of nature—that Charles Sefton was on the brink of ruin—that his engagements trebled the means he could possibly have at his disposal!

It was the following day—Sunday morning; and, in choosing for the time of his visit the hours of morning service, Trevor Sefton knew the habits of his brother too well to have any doubt about finding him at home.

The house was strange to him; he had never crossed its threshold; but, if one might aver such a contradiction, he had grown used to strange things lately. He was unknown to the servant; but, announcing himself "Mr. Trevor Sefton—your master's brother," he followed on the heels of that functionary without hindrance or denial. Consequently, the brothers stood face to face, without there having been a moment's preparation for the interview on the part of the elder. And they had never met since that summer-day on which the One had been turned penniless adrift! Both looked older; but Time, which had somewhat bronzed the cheek of Trevor, had ennobled his expression, and matured his form. With his brother it was very different. Not only common cares, but anguish of mind, had furrowed his face, and set its impress there; and his thick, dark hair was assuming an iron-grey tinge. He was attired in a loose dressing-gown; and, though writing materials were before him, and papers strewn the table, at the moment Trevor entered he was intently studying an anatomical figure. As the door opened he threw a silk handkerchief across a chair which was near him; but the very action pointed that he did it to conceal a brace of pistols.

Charles Sefton had sunk to the last refuge of the Infidel Coward—he contemplated Suicide!

A half-defined suspicion of the truth crossed Trevor's mind; and, it might be, rendered his voice a little tremulous. The host had risen, and had received his visitor with a slight inclination of the head. His face had changed to a deathlike paleness, and he seemed literally unable to speak.

"Brother," said Trevor, holding out his hand, "it was GOLD that parted us, let us make atonement and bring us together again."

"What do you mean?" gasped the wretched man, but he had given his hand, and Trevor had not relinquished the grasp.

"I mean," returned he, "that I am the holder of these securities; but that I give them up to your possession, trusting to your honour to discharge the debt should a day of brighter fortunes arrive. I add this clause because I look upon the property I have inherited as a solemn trust, by no means to be devoted to selfish gratifications, and it would be one were I to ask you to accept as a gift what I now offer as a conditional loan." As he spoke Trevor laid the papers on the table. Charles Sefton had recognised them in a moment, and while he staggered back to his chair, he clutched them up as if they were a prize which might yet escape from his hands.

"What is it all about?" he exclaimed, "The fortune you have inherited! What do you mean?"

And Trevor briefly told the story; at least as much of it as the world had a right to know. It seemed the strangest tale the Usurer had ever heard. "Well, people can't take their money out of the world" was a truism he repeated more than once, though whether he thought the fact a subject for rejoicing or regret he did not specify.

Though his heart was cold and selfish to a degree beyond the imagining of the generous, it had some leaven of humanity, and having such was not insensible to a nobility of conduct he could never have imitated. It is not too much to say either that his unhappy but deep and sincere attachment to Catherine Joyce had humanized him in a manner no other sort of affliction would have been likely to do. Perhaps he best showed his gratitude to Trevor by explaining to him *truthfully* the state of his affairs, by which it appeared that this generous aid would give him the time he wanted to meet the losses of a gambling speculator. Trevor did not extract promises from him for his future safety, but he hoped strongly that so worldly a man would profit by so worldly a lesson. It is not to be supposed that the brothers can ever be Friends in the dear and rich acceptance of the word, but they are no longer Foes or Strangers!

(To be Continued.)

"L'ENTENTE CORDIALE."

(See *La Presse* *passim*.)

LET Albion, our country, yclep the "Perfidious,"
Hide her dimmish'd head under her shield;
Snap her old spear, and discharge that poor hideous
Lion, which dared to the Gallic Cock yield.
We are nicely "used up," not a question about it:
Fair Honour is trapp'd in the springs of Gaul;
Yet, Peace at all price; for we can't live without it—
So fancy the men of *L'Entente Cordiale*.

Yes! yes! We are "patriots," and "brigands," et cetera;
"Tyrants who trample the rights of the seas!"
"Russia's alliance to France is far better." Ah!
Catch your bear first, Madame Grasse, if you please.
The Navies of Russia, Spain, France, and America,
Join to precipitate England's dire fall!!!!
This grand *parti carré* will strike up the very key
Set to the tune of *L'Entente Cordiale*.

L'Entente Cordiale!... Nay, let us remember
When th' Orleans mounted a forfeited throne,
While smouldering yet was red Anarchy's ember,
And hopeful the cause of Henri de Bourbon;
When Europe denied the new dynasty's title,
And France with her Monarch looked out for a squall,
Then England stood forth in the exigence vital,
And gave her true hand to *L'Entente Cordiale*.

Spain is the left wing that guards our position;
"This turn'd!" And Belgium is so on our right.
Still England shall march on her good and great mission,
With banner unblemish'd in glory and might;
Both have been gain'd and retain'd by true honour,
And a million brave hearts can arise at her call.
Yet, let us despise the poor *rose* put upon her,
And bid long adieu to *L'Entente Cordiale*.

THE QUESTION OF OPENING THE PORTS.—On Tuesday afternoon, a deputation, consisting of Mr. Charles Cochrane, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen appointed at the public meeting recently held in Castle-street, Oxford-street, waited by appointment on Lord John Russell, in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, praying their Lordships to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free. The deputation having been introduced to the noble Lord, Mr. Charles Cochrane informed his Lordship that the memorial had been unanimously adopted at a crowded public meeting of inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, recently held. Lord John Russell replied to the deputation to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, I do not think it necessary to make any remarks on the memorial which has just been read. But I cannot forbear observing that it seems to proceed on the assumption that there is now a prohibitory duty on the admission of foreign corn. That is not a correct representation of the facts of the case. Sir Robert Peel last session brought in and carried a measure which very considerably reduced the duty on corn, and under this new measure 3,000,000 quarters have already been let in, and a very large quantity more may be soon expected. Sir Robert Peel, seeing the impossibility of carrying the total abolition of the duty at once, proposed such a measure as he thought he could carry; and I, feeling also that total and immediate repeal could not be carried, accepted and supported Sir Robert Peel's measure. If I find it necessary that the ports should be opened, I will consult with my colleagues as to the propriety of the step." Mr. Cochrane said he could inform his Lordship that arrangements were now making for a vigorous agitation in the metropolis on the subject. Perhaps an energetic agitation would have the effect of prevailing on his Lordship to listen to the prayer of the memorial which had just been presented. Lord John Russell (smiling).—"No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest. But if I deem the measure necessary, if I see a probability that prices are about to rise, I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediate opening of the ports. The deputation then withdrew, after thanking the noble Lord for the great courtesy with which he had received them.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 31.

At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred:—
M.A.—Edwin Corbett, Trinity College; Vicissimus Lush, Corpus Christi College.
B.A.—Alexander Chastel de Boynville, Corpus Christi College.
The Rev. John Young Nicholson, B.A., has just been elected a Foundation Fellow of Emmanuel College.

Thomas Barratt Power, B.A., Scholar, has been elected a Fellow of the same Society, on the foundation of Mr. Gillingham.

The following appointment has taken place:—The Rev. W. Williams, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the vicarage of Gwensycor, in the county of Flint, and diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £178.

Nov. 4.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR.—At a Congregation held this day, the Rev. Henry Philpott, B.D., Master of Catherine Hall, and Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, was elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The following students have been elected scholars:—Fourth Year: Hole, U. Davies, Ward, Hearnley, W. P. Wilson, Pieters, Vinter, J. Newton, Charlton, Scott, Millard, Hawkins, Charlesworth, Goldie. Third Year: Carr, W. R. Stephen, Burn, and Herniman. Second Year: J. Edwards, S. F. Williams, Wrench, W. J. Earl. Freshmen: Goodier, W. Howse, Kemp, Anstice, Morley, Powell. The following students have been elected Proper Sizar:—Rogerson, Kingsford, Glover, Silby, Whale, Pell, F. Day.

OXFORD.

Nov. 4.

The third centenary of Christ Church was celebrated this day. Full cathedral service was performed in the Cathedral at ten o'clock, and was numerously attended. At twelve o'clock the Very Rev. the Dean, the Canons, and members of the College assembled in their magnificent dining-hall, when Latin orations, commemorative of the event, were delivered. None but members of the College were admitted.

Mr. Berkeley Lionel Scudamore Stanhope, B.A., of Balliol College, and Mr. Francis Compton, B.A. and Post-Master of Merton, were elected last night to the vacant Fellowships at All Souls.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE GARRICK THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, the Garrick Theatre, Leman-street, Goodman's Fields, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread very rapidly. The Brigade engines were speedily brought, and set to work, under the direction of Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the district. By this time, however, the whole tier of boxes, together with the gallery, were wrapped in fire, and the flames communicated with the pit and magazine above, so that by five o'clock, or a little after, the theatre was on fire from the basement to the roof. The great number of scenes and other combustible articles in the building precluded a powerful auxiliary to the flames, that when the roof fell in, the fire mounted several yards above the level of the house tops in the surrounding streets. Other engines of the London Brigade arrived in rapid succession. The mains of the East London Works afforded an abundant supply of water, which was scattered over the fire and the several surrounding habitations. This had the desired effect of cutting off the progress of the fire just as it had communicated with the Jews' Orphan Asylum, in the Tenter-ground, and the gun factory of Mr. Scott.

No sooner had the firemen succeeded in damping the fire in the direction before spoken of than their endeavours were directed towards saving the Garrick Tavern, which they accomplished by leading the hose through the theatre, and directing the branches against the back front. The damage, however, done to the three latter buildings is very considerable. By nine o'clock the firemen succeeded in getting the flames entirely extinguished; by that hour the theatre was entirely consumed, and the valuable wardrobe destroyed. The whole of the scenery and stage appointments are likewise burned, by which calamity we regret to state that about fifty performers will be thrown out of employment. It is thought that the fire was caused from some of the gun wadding lodging in the flats during the firing of cannon at the performance of "The Battle of Waterloo" on the previous evening.

Whilst the firemen were directing the water on the theatre, the outer wall in the Tenter-ground fell with an awful crash—the police and firemen having barely sufficient time to get out of the way. One of the police-constables was severely injured, and was obliged to be removed to the London Hospital, where he at present remains. Although the lessees of the theatre are insured, we understand that their loss will far exceed the amount of their policies, to say nothing of the serious destruction of property belonging to the actors.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED BY A WOMAN AT BRISTOL.—A horrible murder was committed in Lion-street, in the parish of St. Phillips, Bristol, on Sunday evening, by a woman cutting the throat of a policeman belonging to the city force. About five o'clock a fly drove up to the St. Philip's station, from which a female alighted, and immediately rushed into the station-room, exclaiming to the inspector who was on duty, "Take me into custody—take me into custody!" On asking her upon what charge, she stated that she had cut a man's throat at her lodgings in Lion-street, and begged Inspector Webb immediately to proceed to the spot. She appeared greatly excited, and she being recognised as the step-daughter of one of the sergeants of the police force, and her face appearing flushed with drink, her assertion was at first disbelieved, but Webb subsequently proceeded to Lion-street, where he found that policeman Patrick White had had his throat cut by her from ear to ear, and was lying dead in the house. He was informed that the female who had given herself into custody was called Ferris, and that she and deceased had been drinking together during the greater portion of the day, it being Ferris's birthday. An attachment, it is stated, existed on the part of the female for White, and in the latter part of the afternoon a young woman named Jones came into the room, and they all drank together. On Jones going to her bed-room, she was followed by White, a circumstance which excited the jealousy of Ferris. Mrs. Ferris went down stairs, and was soon followed by White, who sat down in the room with her, and lighted his pipe, and almost immediately afterwards White was heard to utter some expressions in an indistinct manner, and it was then observed that his throat had been cut in a shocking way, the blood pouring from the wound in a large stream. The unfortunate man contrived to crawl out of the room into the street, where he was picked up by a person who was passing, and a surgeon was instantly sent for, but the poor fellow gradually sunk, and expired shortly after being taken into the house. All the parties in the house where the occurrence took place have been taken into custody.—An inquest was commenced on Monday, and continued on Tuesday. The evidence did not disclose any new fact; and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Louisa Ferris, who was committed upon the Coroner's warrant.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, a fatal accident occurred on the midland line of railway between Nottingham and Derby. A young man, about twenty-five years of age, named Thomas Mallen, servant to the Rev. Mr. Curzon, of Weston, near Derby, left that town intending to go to Nottingham. On arriving at Sawley, seven miles on the line, he perceived that he had got into the Leicester train, instead of the Nottingham train, and without waiting till he got to the next station, he opened the carriage door and jumped out, while the train was in rapid motion. He fell upon the line of rails with his left leg, which was instantly run over by three carriages, and it was so smashed that on being conveyed to the General Infirmary at Nottingham, his leg was obliged to be amputated immediately, and he died at half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrivals of English wheat have been on a very limited scale, yet the show of samples—most of which were left over from Monday's market—was large. All descriptions were a very dull inquiry, at a further decline in the quotations of quite 1s per quarter. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied, while no little was doing in it that the prices were almost nominal. In grain under lock no sales took place. The quantity of English barley was small—that of foreign good, and of excellent quality. That article was very dull, and is per quarter cheaper. The show of malt was very trifling, yet, as the large brewers kept out of the market, the sale was heavy, at barely late rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were obtainable on easier terms.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2340; barley, 3330; oats, 1100. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, 1000; oats, 2860. Foreign: wheat, 3590; barley, 4230; oats, 1400; flour, 2370 sacks; malt, 1980 quarters; foreign flour, 7640 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 55s to 56s; ditto white, 60s to 71s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 55s to 56s; ditto white, 60s to 68s; rye, 42s to 44s; grinding barley, 30s to 33s; ditto, 30s to 31s; malt, 43s to 46s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s to 72s; brown ditto, 70s to 73s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 74s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s to 30s; potato ditto, 31s to 33s; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s to 26s; ditto white, 27s to 30s; clover beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 38s to 52s; grey peas, 45s to 46s; maple, 45s to 46s; white, 56s to 60s; bolton, 58s to 61s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 48s to 50s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s to 50s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 60s to 70s; ditto white, 64s to 74s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—On the whole, a fair average business has been doing in this market; yet we can notice no alteration in value.

Linned, English, sowing, 55s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 45s. Hempseed, 38s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 9s. Turcs, 4s to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, 22s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, 21s to 23s 10s; ditto, foreign, 22s 10s to 25s per 100 lbs. Rapeseed cakes, English, 22s to 25s per ton. Canary, 5s to 6s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 50s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Brass.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4½ lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 61s 9d; barley, 41s 8d; oats, 27s 0d; rye, 41s 1d; beans, 46s 1d; peas, 50s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 67s 9d; barley, 38s 6d; oats, 25s 3d; rye, 37s 6d; beans, 44s 6d; peas, 47s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Sugar.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in raw as well as refined sugars this week. In prices we have no material alteration to report. The supply on offer is good. Brown lumps are selling at 65s to 68s 6d; and standard do., 66s per cwt.

Coffee.—A fair amount of business has been passing in most kinds of coffee, the prices of which rule about stationary.

Rice.—There is more doing in this article, and the quotations are somewhat on the advance.

Provisions.—There is a steady demand for Dutch butter, at full prices. The finest Friesland is selling at 100s to 105s; and the inferior kinds, 94s to 98s per cwt. The supply of Irish butter being large, the quotations have further declined 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 98s to 100s; and Cork and Limerick, 94s to 95s per cwt. For future delivery, very little is doing. Carlow, on board, has sold at 94s to 95s; Carrick, 90s to 97s; Waterford, 90s to 94s; Cork, 92s to 94s; and Limerick, 92s to 92s. English butter is very dull, and again cheaper. Prime Dorset, 108s to 110s; middling, 100s to 105s per cwt; fresh, 11s to 13s per dozen pounds. Bacon is heavy, and is to 2s per cwt lower. Prime sizeable Waterford, 58s to 62s; and heavy, 50s to 55s per cwt. Tierce middles have given way 1s to 2s per cwt, with a heavy demand. All other kinds of provisions are very dull, and easier to purchase.

Tallow.—Owing to the large arrivals from Russia buyers are very cautious, and the rates have declined 6d to 9d per cwt. F. Y. C. on the spot, 49s to 49s 3d; and for delivery up to the end of the year, 49s per cwt. Town tallow is steady, at 50s net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow Hay, £2 8s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £3 8s to £5 0s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 13s per load. Trade very dull, at the above quotations.

CHEESE (Friday).—Eden Main, 20s 3d; Kellon, 20s 9d; Tees, 21s; Hastings's Hartley, 19s 3d; New Tansford, 15s 6d; and Toward, 15s per cwt.

HOPS (Friday).—As most parties are now waiting for the official announcement of the Duty (which to-day is calculated at £235,000), this market continues in a very stagnant state, and prices rule almost nominal. New Sussex pockets, £3 15s to £4 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 2s to £4 14s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 10s to £6 6s per cwt.

Wool (Friday).—More than a moiety of the supply of beas on sale here to-day (the number of which was 1092 head, a large arrival, even the time of year considered) was derived from abroad. All kinds of that description of stock met a very dull inquiry, at a further decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb, and at which a clearance was not effected. We had on offer 540 oxen and cows, 1440 sheep, and 19 calves from Holland, and other foreign ports. Although the numbers of sheep were small, the mutton trade was in a very depressed state, at, in some instances, a value of 2d per 8lb. In the case of the oxen, comparatively little was doing, at barely stationary prices. The pork trade was heavy, at our quotations. Milch cows were exceedingly dull, at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the oxen.—Coarse and inferior beas, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beas, 105s; cows, 19s; sheep, 380s; calves, 21s; pigs, 430.

Scrap and Lead (Friday).—We had a very dull trade this morning, and prices were again lower.

Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Discount Market continues easy at about former rates, but a tendency upwards is apparent. Some apprehension is felt with regard to the state of the Foreign Exchanges, which has had the effect of causing great wariness on the part of capitalists, who are limiting the time for advances, in order to be prepared for any alteration which the Directors of the Bank of England may make in the rate of Discount. That a change in the value of money will occur if the Foreign Exchanges do not improve, is a probability almost amounting to certainty.

The English Market was heavy at the beginning of the week, Monday having been a close holiday in the House, and many of the members extending the period till Wednesday. Consols, on Tuesday, closed at 94½ to 94 for Money, and 94½ to 94 for Account. Wednesday's prices were a trifle wider, but no advance ultimately occurred on quotations. On Thursday, however, a better tone prevailed, and the Market closes firmly at 94½ to 94 for Money, and 94½ for Account. Exchequer Bills have undergone great depression, a large amount having been unsaleable at 65 premium; at present they quote—for small, 13s; for large, 9s. Bank Stock is 204½ to 205; Long Annuities, 9½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 95½; Reduced, 93½; India Bonds, 18 to 23 premium.

The operations in the Foreign House continue on the same limited scale, the only fluctuating stocks being Spanish and Mexican. The latter quoted 22 on Monday, but closed flatly. The price has scarcely varied since, and it is the closing quotation. Spanish has been tolerably firm, at about ½ per cent. improvement upon the opening quotation of the week. Portuguese continues heavy, without any material alteration, but the tendency is rather upward. The last quotations of the Stocks at which business had been really done at the close of the week, are, for Mexican 5 per Cents, 1846, 21½; Ditto, Account, 22½; Ditto Small, 22½; Portuguese Bonds, 4 per Cent, 39½; Ditto, Account, 40; Spanish 5 per Cents, for Account, 26½; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 59½.

The Share Market at the commencement of the week was active, with improved prices. The old lines have been in good demand. Caledonians have improved; and North British, Aberdeens, and Eastern Counties are better. The latter propose to change the present shares of £14 16s. each into £20 shares, upon a payment of £1 4s. per share. Great Westerns and South-Westerns have been exclusively dealt in, particularly the smaller shares. At the close of the market Aberdeens quoted 19½ ex new; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2½; Birmingham and Gloucester, 129; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 81; Ditto New, 9; Caledonian, 24; Ditto Half Shares, 2½; Direct Northern, 1½; Eastern Counties, 22½; Ditto New, 7½ pm.; Ditto York Extension, 3½; East Lancashire, 18½; Ditto New, 8½; East Lincolnshire, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70½; Ditto Half Shares, 20½; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19½; Ely and Huntingdon, 12½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorset, 3½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29½; Great North of England New, 20½; Great Western Quarter Shares, 19½; Ditto Fifths, 30½; Ditto New, 7½; Hull and Selby Quarter Shares, 23½; Lancaster and Carlisle New, 10½; Leeds and Bradford, 74½; London and Blackwall, 9½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 69½; London and N. West, 198; Do. New Shares, 16½; London and South Western, 67½ x in; London and York, 2; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 1½; Lynn and Dereham, 16; Manchester and Leeds, 106; Ditto Quarters, 6; Ditto Fifths, 8½; Manchester and Birmingham, 74½; Ditto Quarters (A), 12½; Ditto Quarters (B), 12½; Ditto Quarters (C), 8; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½ p; Midland, 133; Ditto New, 7; Newcastle and Berwick, 33 x in; Newmarket and Chesterford, 5½; North British, 37½; Ditto Half Shares, 16½; Ditto Quarters, 3½; Ditto Extension, 1½; North Staffordshire, 2½ p; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6½; Scottish Central, 20½; South Wales, 4; West Riding Union, 1½ p; York and Newcastle, 44; Ditto New, 18½; Ditto Preference, 6½; York and North Midland Half Shares, 48½; Ditto Selby, 86½; Ditto, Extension, 41½; Ditto, Preference, 10½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 20½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½; Demerara, 2½; East Indian, 3½; Great Western Bengal, 4½; Luxembourg, 1½; Namur and Liège, 3½; Northern of France Constituted, 1½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7½; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5; Paris and Rouen, 35½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols opened buoyantly yesterday, touching 94½ for money, but closed a shade flatter, quoting 94½ for money and time. Exchequer Bills were better, closing at 14 pm. The Foreign Market was inactive. Mexican was scarcely affected by the suspension of the agency, who, notwithstanding, are proceeding with the conversion. Shares were good. Great Westerns improved a point upon the news of the arrangements being concluded with the South Wales Company. The terms are regarded as the most equitable of all the arrangements made by the Great Western Board, being free from that extravagance which has too often marked former proceedings.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

At the Court, at Windsor, the 30th day of October, 1846, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Wilde, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Right Honourable Edward Stuart, were, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 3.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Harris, Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over that island.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 3.

11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. E. Peel to be Captain, vice Cathcart; Cornet F. H. Sykes to be Lieutenant, vice Peel; R. Denistoun to be Captain, vice Sykes. 15th Lieut. J. Clancy to be Lieutenant, vice Blake.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: E. S. Burnaby to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Munro.

1st Foot: Ensign W. J. Bampfield to be Lieutenant, vice Gray; B. Carter to be Ensign, vice Bampfield. 6th: F. W. H. McClelland to be Ensign, vice Sandwick. 13th: Major A. T. Cunyngame to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Squire; Bravet Major A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Major, vice Cunyngame; Lieut. G. Mein to be Captain, vice Wilkinson; 16th: Ensign L. D. Longden to be Lieutenant, vice Mein; S. Senior to be Ensign, vice Longden. 18th: Ensign L. R. Lovell to be Lieutenant, vice Flood; J. Parker to be Ensign, vice Lovell. 41st: Lieut. T. Tuckey to be Captain, vice Sadler; Ensign C. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Tuckey; G. S. Smith to be Ensign, vice Graham. 43rd: Lieut. F. Campbell to be Captain, vice Galt; 53rd: Ensign A. Bethune to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell; Ensign J. E. Paterson to be Ensign, vice Bethune. 90th: H. Beck with to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Garret. 97th: Lieut. M. L. Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Clancy; Lieut. G. H. Hunt to be Adjutant, vice M. Names. 67th: Ensign R. C. Peel to be Lieutenant, vice Humble; R. Blakeney to be Ensign, vice Peel. 68th: Lieut. W. Rhodes to be Captain, vice Grant; Ensign H. H. Morant to be Lieutenant, vice Rhodes. R. Westoby to be Ensign, vice Grant. 72nd: A. Allison to be Ensign, vice Westoby. 73rd: Ensign H. J. Street to be Lieutenant, vice Fairlie; C. M. Harrison to be Ensign, vice Street. 96th: J. W. S. Moffatt to be Ensign, vice Ford.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 31.

This day, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Captains of the Royal Navy were promoted to the rank of retired Rear-Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846, viz.: J. W. Maurice, J. P. S. Swaine, T. White (A.), J. Lillier, W. Grosset, T. F. Baugh, S. M. Colquhoun, G. Stupart, T. F. C. Mainwaring, Right Hon. William Earl Waldegrave, J. Hollinworth, C. Sneyd, J. D. Markland, C. B. A. Ferris, R. M. Fowler, D. Campbell, Sir H. Hart, Knight, K.C.H., G. Henderson, T. B. Tucker, C. B. H. Boucher, R. W. F. Festing, C. B. G. Morris, J. Tancock, J. P. Stewart, C. B. C. Bell, C. B. J. Stephenson, Hon. E. S. P. Knox, Right Hon. David, Lord Leveson, G. M. Melville, C. Campbell, A. J. Symes, Hon. W. H. Percy, J. Fringle, R. Leslie, E. Elliott, P. Ryrie, J. Gifford, G. Le Geyt, C. B. H. G. Morris, E. A. Down, T. Whynates, J. W. Andrew, C. B. R. Mitford, H. Bain, C. Milward, J. P. Maples, C. B. R. Bloye, C. B. T. E. Symonds, L. Hole, J. McKillop. Captains J. Simpson, J. Bowker, G. Moutrey, and A. B. Branch K.H., having accepted the situation of Captains of Greenwich Hospital, are to be placed on the list of Captains on retired pay.

And this day also, in pursuance of her Majesty's pleasure, the following Captains of the Royal Navy, having accepted the retirement of their rank on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1846, have been placed on the retired half-pay list at the increased rates therein specified:—F. J. Thomas, H. T. Davis, Hon. H. D. Byng, G. G. Lennox, Sir W. G. Parker, Bart., R. G. Gamble, C. F. Payne, C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 4.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, Royal Engineers, to be three of the Commissioners of Railways.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, the Right Hon. Granville George Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Knt., and Captain Henry Rowland Brandreth, B.E., appointed by her Majesty's Commissioners of Railways, under the provisions of the Act 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 105, will begin to act in execution of the said Act, on Monday, the 9th of November, 1846; also, that the office of the said Commissioners is at No. 29, Great George-street, Westminster.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 6.

7th Dragoon Guards: Col. H. Nagle to be Colonel, vice Johnston.
12th Dragoons: Brevet Col. H. Salway to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice J. F. S. Clark; Major St. Vincent W. Ricketts to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Salway; Capt. H. D. Griffith to be Major, vice Ricketts; Lieut. H. T. C. Pigott to be Captain, vice Griffith; Cornet W. W. Hozier to be Lieutenant, vice Pigott; Ensign W. C. Bontine to be Cornet, vice Hozier.

14th Light Dragoons: Cornet W. McMahon to be Lieutenant, vice Hudson; H. Edwards to be Cornet, vice McMahon.

15th Foot: Ensign C. W. C. East to be Lieutenant, vice Hatchett; S. J. Blencowe to be Ensign, vice East. 37th: Assist.-Surg. J. W. Fleming to be Assistant-Surgeon, 44th: Ensign G. L. Ottery to be Lieutenant, vice Noake; W. Fletcher to be Ensign, vice Ottery. 45th: Ensign J. Phillips to be Adjutant, vice Noake. 46th: Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson to be Lieutenant, vice Young; Ensign J. E. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Macpherson; C. S. McAlester to be Ensign, vice Lyons. 66th: Brev.-Col. F. Brown to be Major, vice Brev.-Col. W. L. Dames; Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., to be Major, vice Brown; Lieut. J. H. B. Birch to be Captain, vice Sir W. Gordon; Ensign R. Conner to be Lieutenant, vice Birch. 70th: Assist.-Surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Fleming. 88th: Lieut. J. V. Brown to be Captain, vice Townsend; Ensign C. O'Donel to be Lieutenant, vice Brown; J. S. Bayley to be Ensign, vice O'Donel. 97th: Lieut. W. Murray to be Captain, vice Kinderley; Ensign H. G. Woods to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; W. F. Norman to be Ensign, vice Woods.

1st West India Regiment: W. S. Saunders to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnston. 2nd: E. J. S. Knapman to be Ensign, vice Strachan.

BREVET.—Capt. W. H. D. Cuddy to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet-Major G. T. Parks to be Major.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF LIEUTENANCY FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Regiment of Royal London Militia: C. S. P. Hunter, Esq., to be Captain, vice Capt. H. Butterworth.

BANKRUPT.—E. AXFORD, late of Maddox-street, Bond-street, milliner. J. MORRIS, Crown-street, Finsbury, and Old-street, St. Luke's, leather-seller. W. H. SMITH, Edgeware-road, linen-draper. R. WEBB, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, bookseller. W. L. COLLINS, Wood-street, Westminster, brewer. J. G. MOON, Langbourne-chambers, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. RULE, Saffron Walden, veterinary surgeon. J. KING, Kingsland-road, soap-maker. E. BAILES, Market-street, M. BROWN, Tavistock Villas, Tavistock-square, schoolmistress. J. LEASOR, Birkenhead, near Liverpool, brick-maker. J. STOUT, Liverpool, bookmaker. J. BROWN and T. BROWN, Newport, Yorkshire, brick-makers. J. PIDWELL, Falmouth, general furnishing ironmonger. G. FLINT, Tamworth, Warwickshire, paper manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—M. DAVIES, Dundee, draper and hosier. A. WHITE, Edinburgh, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Baden-Baden, the wife of G. P. R. James, Esq., of a son.—At Henlow, Beds., the lady of the Rev. John Byng of a son.—At Inverness, the lady of George William Denys, Esq., eldest son of Sir George William Denys, Bart., of a daughter.—In Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, the lady of Col. Charles Bentinck, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington Church, William Henry Woodward, Esq., to Adora Maria Cope, sister of Mr. Sergeant Wilkins.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Laurence Rolleston, M.D., to Eleanor Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. and Lady Anne Fraser.—At Brighton, Sir Francis John Ford, Bart., to Cornelia Maria, eldest daughter of General Sir Ralph Darling.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., the Rev. Thomas Bullock.—At Hampstead, Charles Cooper, Esq., in the eighty-third year of his age.—At Chichester, Maria Anne, relict of the late Major-General Fraser.—At Chelsea, in the ninety-third year of his age, Mrs. Juliet Armstrong, relict of the late Charles Armstrong, Esq., M.D.—At Walworth, John Harris, Esq., late of St. George's Churchyard, in the nineteenth year of his age.—At Clarendon-place, Brighton, the Rev. E. G. White, A.M., chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, and forty-two years curate of All Saints Church.—At Henley-on-Thames, Maria, daughter of the late Colonel Robert Williamson.—At Worcester, Henry Clifton, Esq., aged sixty-one.—At Farnham Hall, Bury, the Right Hon. Lady Manners, aged sixty-seven.—At Ramsgate, Eleanor Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Thomas.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
M. JULIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.

M. JULIEN has the honour to state that his new GRAND DESCRIPTIVE MILITARY QUADRILLE, "THE BRITISH ARMY," will be performed on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1846, and Every Evening during the Week. The eminent English Vocalist, Miss Birch (who is engaged for a limited number of nights), will sing on each evening. The Programme will be varied Every Night, and embrace the classical Compositions of the great Masters, selected by the principal Artists, and also the New and Popular Music, as well as Musique de Dance, of the Day. Commence at Eight, terminate at Eleven.

*** The Theatre being required by the New Proprietors, who have stipulated for possession on Tuesday, December 1st, in order to commence the demolition and re-modelling of the interior for their Grand Italian Opera, the last Concert will positively take place on Saturday, November 28th, and the Season be terminated by a GRAND BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1846 (positively the only one this Season).

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family.—Second Week of the celebrated and accomplished Artist, Stallmaster Stienbrecht, Master of the Horse to the King of Prussia, with his extraordinary and highly trained Horses. First night of the new Magical Spectacle. First night of Mr. Batty's trained Flying Deer, and superb Syrian Camels. MONDAY, Nov. 9th, and during the Week, at a Quarter to Seven, First Time, THE DEVIL'S HORSE AND THE TWELVE WISEDS, or The Magic Art; introducing novel and stupendous Scenic and Mechanical Effects. Wild Stag Hunt with Trained Deer, the Syrian Camels, &c. Entire Change in the SCENE. OF THE CIRCLE, and Seventh Appearance of Stallmaster Stienbrecht, with his graceful trained Horse for the First Time. Herr Amidi Neupre, the great Dutch Bottle Equilibrist, with his Exercises. Wonderful Ariel Voltigeurs, and Champion Vaulters. With a Laughable AFTER-PERFORMANCES.—Box-Office open from Eleven till Five.—Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.

COLOSSEUM.—ALTERATION OF TIME.—THE DAY EXHIBITION consists of the Panorama of London, Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, &c. From Ten till Half-past Four.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional atmospheric effects every half hour, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, &c., brilliantly illuminated; Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent, represented by Moonlight.—Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Broadwell.—The Grand Mexican Aloe still on View, no Extra Charge.

MR. FIELD most respectfully states to the Public that he will COMMENCE his MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS at the CITY CONCERT and LECTURE THEATRE, Milton-street, Finsbury-square, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th Instant, when he will be assisted by his Daughter and three of his Sons. The members of nearly all the London Literary Institutions have highly applauded Mr. FIELD'S Lectures on "The Military and Naval Services," and the best of the best services of Diddin, and other National Pieces; and the Press has always noticed these Lectures in the most flattering manner; as they are not mixed up with any political feeling, nor do they contain one sentence that can give offence to a foreigner, with whose native country England, in years gone by, was at variance; but, while speaking of England's Commanders, frequent mention is made of the officers of other nations, reminding the audience that it was a Poet, the noble, the brave, the generous Marshal Bunt that raised a monument to the memory of our distinguished countryman, General Sir John Moore!—After the 17th, Mr. FIELD will be at the City Theatre every Monday and Wednesday Evening. He will commence with Moore's "Evenings in Greece," the music by his favourite composer, Sir H. Bishop, in which Miss Field will sing the beautiful Songs, "Sappho at her Loom," and "Weeping for Thee, Love," and between the parts will play as Duet, with her Brother, on one of Tomkinson's patent Grand Pianofortes, the Overture to "Massaniello." Mr. G. Bennett, the Comic Singer, from the Theatre Royal, Norwich, whom Mr. Field has engaged expressly for these Entertainments, will sing some of the most popular Comic Songs.

To Commence at 8. Boxes, 1s; Pit, 6d; Gallery, 3d. N.B. See the Bills.

THE WALHALLA, late Miss Linwood's Gallery, Leicester-square.—Under the Patronage of the Nobility and Several Distinguished Members of the Royal Academy.—MADAME WARTON'S TABLEAU VIVANS and POSES PLASTIQUES.—Unequaled Success of the New Classically Rural Tableau of a GRECIAN HARVEST HOME (with Scenic and other Effects), which is received at each representation with acclamations of delight, and is the most beautiful and most interesting of the kind ever offered to the Public. Each Tableau accompanied with Descriptive Music, by a Band of First-rate Talent, conducted by Herr Redl. The Apparatus and Decorations by Messrs Adams, of the Royal Gardens Vauxhall. Morning Performances at Three; Evening, at Half-past Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The principle of this valuable invention is clearly demonstrated by Professor BACHHOFFNER in his Morning and Evening Lectures at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Dr. RYAN'S CHEMICAL LECTURES daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The principles and uses of the WORKING MODELS, and other specimens of the Useful Arts, are explained to the Visitors. THE OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, by CARL, with the most interesting Objects. The latest DIS-SOLVING VIEWS, by Charles Smith, are of great interest and beauty.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

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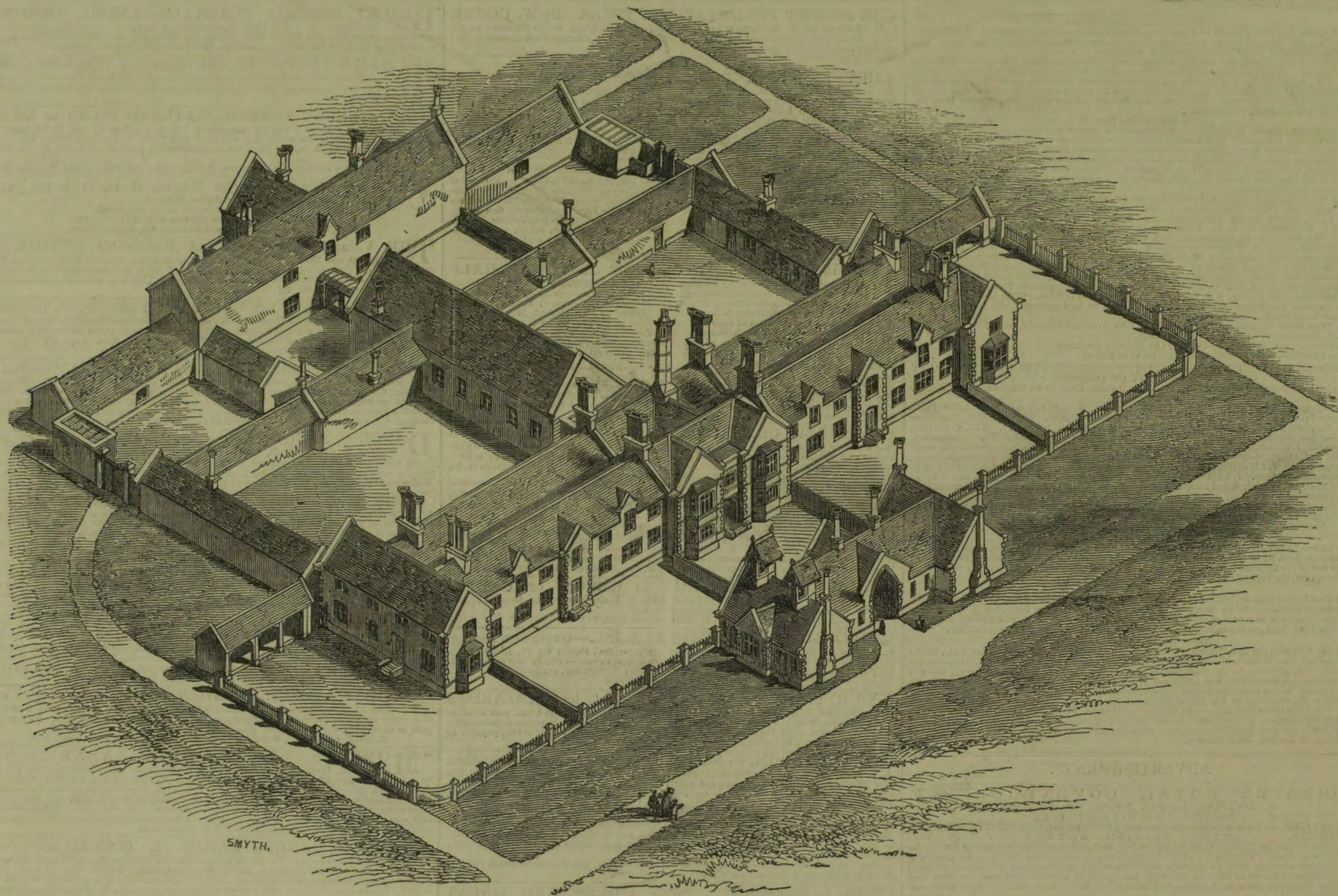
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PALMER'S CANDLE LAMPS.—T. TUCKER respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his extensive Stock of this justly-admired Lamp, which, for its cleanliness,



THE UNION WORKHOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT CANTERBURY.

plans to a purpose for which they were never intended, was not, it may be supposed, overmuch startled when Cobbett denounced the new buildings as "Bastilles."

Mr. F. Lewis, one of the Commissioners, when a member of the House of Commons, asserted that the statute of Elizabeth meant "to inflict compulsory labour by way of punishment, not to afford labour for the mere purpose of maintenance." The man who put such an odious interpretation on that Act, who regarded poverty as a crime, was not likely to approve of plans for Workhouses which did not bear all the external appearances of Bastilles.

The Andover Union Workhouse is constructed after the design which we have copied from the second Annual Report of the Commissioners. It was erected under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioners' own architect, and, when completed, was estimated to be capable of accommodating a greater number of inmates by one-third than the medical attendant ventured to recommend the Guardians to admit into it. It will be perceived that there are only four yards: these yards mark the number of classes into which the inmates are to be formed. The space allotted to each boy or girl in the dormitories was 77 cubic feet, and it was proposed by the Commissioners that the beds should be arranged in tiers, like berths in a ship. The Chapel and Dining Hall was the only day-room for the women, young and old; and there was only one day-room for the boys and girls, which was intended to be Day-Room, School-Room, and Dining-Room. The Guardians soon discovered that the space allotted to each inmate was insufficient, and, having dispensed with the services of the Commissioners' architect, they erected new School-Rooms for the boys and girls, and provided new wards for the sick by the addition of another story to one part of the building. The windows are constructed in such a manner as to deny to the inmates a view of all external objects, excepting a slanting glance at the sky! The windows in the front of the building are those of the Guardians' Board-Room and Porter's Offices, and must not be confounded with the prison-like windows of the poor inmates' wards.

The work to which the male inmates were set was "compulsory labour by way of punishment." They were employed to pound bones charged with animal matter, the effluvia from which is described as having been intolerable. This kind of labour was very generally resorted to in the Workhouses in that part of England. Mr. Parker, the Ex-Assistant Commissioner, not only constantly verbally objected to it, but, in several instances, stated his objections in writing, whilst Mr. Chadwick wrote an unanswerable paper recommending its discontinuance. Mr. George Lewis, who succeeded his father as Commissioner, paid as little heed to the one as to the other until public opinion declared itself, and was about to hurl destruction on the supporters of this bone-crushing: then, and not till then, did he and his colleagues forbid this description of labour. Having been called to account for their tardiness in forbidding the poor to be employed at such disgusting and unhealthy work, the Commissioners endeavoured to shift the responsibility on their subordinate, who repelled the accusation, and brought home the delinquency to the Commissioners themselves.

The Ex-Assistant Commissioner offended the triumvirate on the subject of Workhouses. He objected to the prison-like appearance of the Commissioners' plans, and designed four or five Workhouse plans, which possess some claims to architectural taste. We have taken one of his designs by way of contrast to that of the Commissioners. It is an isometrical view of the Workhouse which is about to be erected at Canterbury. A building after the same design is erected at Aylesbury, and, with the exception of the range of buildings at the back and the group in front, which are not yet erected, one also at Rye, in Sussex.

It would appear that Mr. Parker did not propose to "test" within four walls the youthful and the aged poor; instead of walls their playgrounds and airing-yards are enclosed by an open fence. At Aylesbury, the aged inmates have converted their airing-yard into a pleasant garden, where they may be seen tending shrubs and flowers with as much care as they would bestow on the culture of similar plants in their cottage gardens. At either end of the main building are colonnades where

the children can take recreation in wet weather. The windows throughout the building are arranged in such a manner as to enable the inmates to enjoy the prospect from them. From the windows of the Aylesbury Workhouse there is a delightful view of the Chiltern Hills, and from the Rye Workhouse the coast of France is discernible in a clear day.

The range of buildings at the back is the Infirmary. It contains spacious dormitories and wards for various diseases, which require separate treatment. It is also provided with a surgery, nurses' rooms, and baths.

The group of buildings in front is the Guardians' Offices and the Porter's Lodge.

The yards at the back of the main building, separated by the Chapel, are appropriated to the able-bodied male and female inmates. The sitting-room of the Master and Matron commands these yards.

The Schoolmaster and Mistress, from their respective oriel windows in the wings of the principal building, view their pupils in the hours of recreation. The nurse, in like manner, can see the sick patients in the garden where the infirm patients take air and exercise, whilst the porter and his wife can overlook the aged people.

The Kitchen department is at the distant end of the Chapel. The cooking is conducted by means of a steam apparatus, which not only performs all the duties required of a steam-kitchen, but also boils the linen in the wash-house, and supplies hot water to the washing-tubs in the laundry, and baths in the Infirmary and receiving wards.

The Chapel is a handsome hall 58 feet by 23 feet. The roof is included in the area of the section, and its timbers are so arranged as to give the hall the appearance of a place of worship. The service in a Workhouse is in the nature of domestic prayer, and therefore the Chapel is not inappropriately the Dining Hall as well as the hall where the family assemble for their orisons.

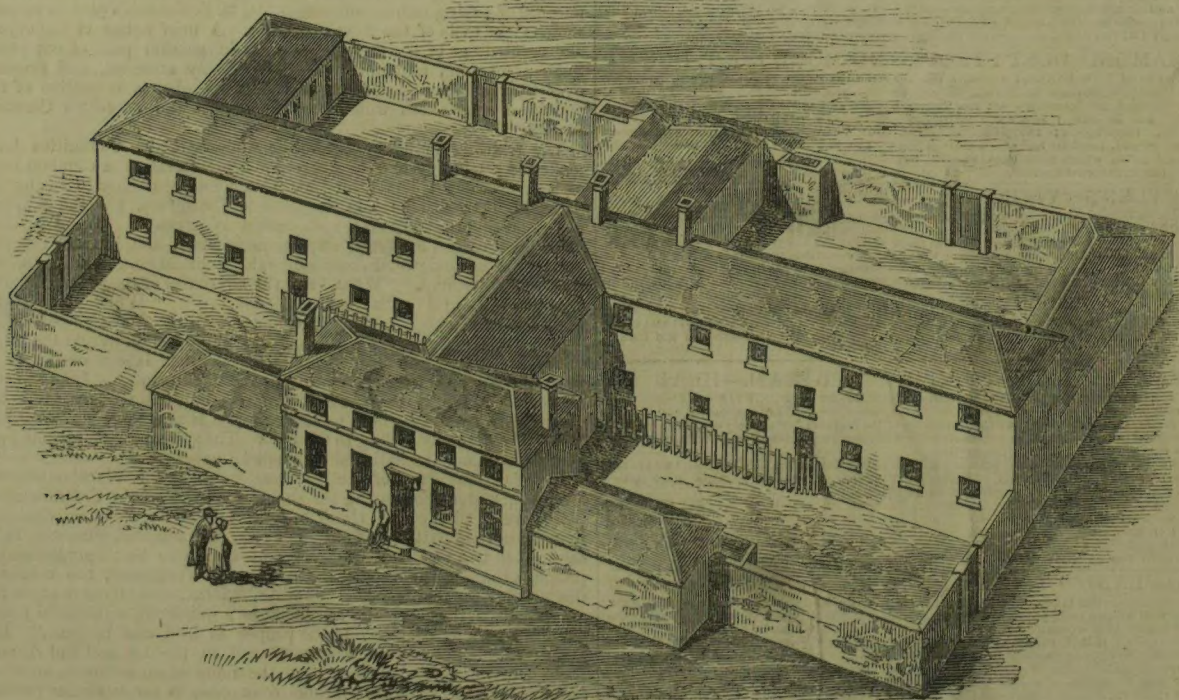
The Turret in the centre of the principal building is a shaft, which, by a simple contrivance that has received the approbation of Dr. Arnott, effectually ventilates the day rooms and dormitories. The necessity for ventilation in such establishments as Workhouses is too obvious to require remark. The means which have been employed to effect this desideratum in public buildings have generally been so imperfect as to make it doubtful whether the prospect of fever and the ills of an unwholesome atmosphere were not equivalent to the chance of colds, catarrhs, and other ailments, which are brought about by exposure to currents of chilling air. According to Mr. Parker's system, the apartments are heated by hot water, and the warmth evolved by it attracts fresh air, which, tempered by contact with the heated water-pipes, flows into the apartments in small jets, whilst the vitiated air escapes through the ventilators, and passes off through the central shaft. The Commissioners, in their plans, deemed 150 cubic feet sufficient space for a full grown person, and 77 for a child. Mr. Parker, with efficient ventilation, assigns to each adult in health 266 cubic feet, being the average volume of air drawn into the lungs of a full grown man in twenty-four hours, and in sickness 300; whilst to each child he allows 160 cubic feet.

The bitter feeling which the Commissioners evinced before the Andover Committee on the subject of Workhouse Plans was remarkable; they insinuated that Mr. Parker had no authority to visit the Aylesbury Union for the purpose of introducing his improved plans. Dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever, had made sad havoc there, amongst the inmates of the old Workhouse; yet, with the knowledge that such diseases were endemic, they insinuated that he committed an official irregularity in going there to remedy the evil. In conveying this insinuation they violently objected to the production of notes marked "private," as if they expected Mr. Parker to sit quietly under an insinuation, and keep his defence in his pocket. The production of a note marked "private," overturned the much-abused doctrine of confidentiality and the tables on these high public functionaries.

Under the administration of the present Poor-Law Commissioners, the Poor-Law expenditure has increased about one million in the last eight years. In 1837, says the *Edinburgh Review*, it was four millions; in 1845 it was five millions. In 1843, one-tenth of the population was in a state of pauperism; whilst in 1844, say the Commissioners in their Eleventh Annual Report, the number of persons relieved may be taken at nearly one-eighth part of the population.

The *Westminster Review*, which has taken alarm at this state of things, says:—"There is to us a solemnity in this announcement like that of a funeral knell—the knell of a nation. One-eighth part of the population of England and Wales paupers in a year of railroad activity, and with wheat at 51s. and 5d. 1."

The Commissioners' days are numbered, and, in the meantime, public opinion forbids the erection of "Bastilles."



THE ANDOVER UNION WORKHOUSE.